No. 30,751

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1981-FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1982

Established 1887

srael Shows Signs Of Willingness to Resume U.S. Pact

By William Claiborne Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — Despite Prime

linister Menachem Begin's une-nivocal assertion last week that e U.S.-Israeli strategic coopera-on agreement was abrogated, Is-sel is showing tentative but un-nistakable signs of willingness to activate the accord and smooth wer strained relations with its

ver strained relations with its rincipal ally.

Although still unprepared to penly make the first gesture oward a resumption of negotiations on implementation of the greenent, which was suspended by President Reagan following is act; annexation of Syria's Golan leights, Israeli officials have been mick to pick up on conciliatory mick to pick up on conciliatory tatements made in Washingtoo md to match them with their own ints that strategic cooperation may not be as dead an issue as Mr.

asy not be as dead an issue as Mr.

Begin claimed.

The agreement, signed in Washington on Nov. 30, calls for U.S.
Issael military cooperation to cope

with threats of encroachment in - the Middle East by the Soviet Union. Specifically, it provides for joint naval and air exercises in the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the establishment of "readiness activi-

The just-concluded three-day visit here by Sen. Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is being portrayed by Mr. Begin's advisers as a step toward burying the hatchet.

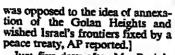
'New Beginning'

- "It is a move toward eliminating misunderstandings of intentions. If there is a better atmosphere, other things could follow naturally," an Israeli official said of the Illinois Republican's visit.

Sen. Percy predicted a "oew spirit, a new beginning" in U.S.-Israeli relations that would end the crisis brought on by the annexa-

Trormer Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Wednesday be was convinced that the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel would be quickly renewed because the Israeli-American disagreement, although sharp, was only a passing problem. The

Mr. Eban went to Paris to repretent the Israeli oppposition Labor farty at Tuesday's meeting of the Socialist International on Poland. He said that the Israeli opposition



Just five days after Mr. Begin's unusually harsh dressing-down of U.S. ambassador Samuel W. Lewis over the suspension of the accord, the tone for a renewal of the U.S.-Israeli discussions on the agreement was set by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

In an interview with the Hebrew daily, Yediot Ahronot, Friday, Mr. Sharon said that while the United States had violated the agreement by suspending it unilaterally, "the agreement, as a formal agreement, stands." Mr. Sharon crypocally stands." Mr. Sharon crypocally added, "and there are signs that, as a result of Israel's firm stand against the punitive steps, the memorandum will be carried out."

Israeli officials have taken pains to portray the accord as not canceled, in sharp contrast to Mr. Begin's admonificant to Archersador.

gin's admonioon to Ambassador Lewis that "I regard your an-nouncement suspending the con-sultations on the memorandum as the abrogation of the memoran-dum. No sword of Damocles is going to hang over our head."

The officials bave repeatedly drawn attention to the fourth article of the strategic agreement, which requires a six-month notice if either side intends to terminate

Moreover, officials said, the agreement calls for an exchange of notification of ratification by both sides before it legally takes force. Although ratification by the U.S. Senate is not required, the necessary formal adoption by the Israeli Cabinet has not yet occurred, and no exchange of documents of official acceptances by either Israel or the United States has taken place.

But Israeli sources familiar with the intentions of Mr. Begin and his foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, stressed that the Reagan administration will have to make the first

Percy Met Palestinians

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Sen. Percy said Wednesday he had secretly met three Palestinian leaders during his visit to Israel. mayor, Elias Friej, Rtaja Shcha-

den, a lawyer from Ramallah, and Hadim Abn Gazala, a physician from Gaza. The senator did not say what



Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chats with Israel's defense minister. Ariel Sharon, during a visit to Jerusalem. Sen. Percy is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. not likely to cause any serious dif-

U.S. Sanctions Risk Damaging Western Alliance

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - By invoking a modest set of economic and po-litical sanctions against the Soviet Union with no guarantee that its allies will do the same, the Reagan administration is consciously risk-ing damage to the Western alliance without necessarily doing much to ameliorate the situation within Po-

Senior administration officials involved in the policy-making of the last two weeks assert that the United States had no choice but to take this gamble, because to do nothing, or to wait indefinitely for be morally repugnant and would show the West to be impotent.

They assert, moreover, that there is still the possibility that if

the alliance does demonstrate it is truly angered by the crackdown in Poland, the authorities there and in the Soviet Union might be persuaded to ease up on the repres-sion sooner than later and return to negotiations with Solidarity —

ficulties for the Soviet Union un-

less they are accompanied by simi-lar moves by other NATO allies. But the Soviet Union appears con-cerned about the sanctions' possi-hle cumulative effect on the future

Wednesday's commentary em-phasized two points and apparent-ly addressed West European andi-

In a reference to the recent ex-changes of letters between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev, Tass

noted sarcastically that Mr.

Reagan, while accusing Moscow of interference in internal Polish af-

fairs, has "virtually demanded" in his letter that Mr. Brezhnev "in-

terfere in Poland in order to lift

measures" imposed by the Polish

'Subversive Activities'

ton administration over the legiti-mate measures taken by sovereign

Poland bears witness to the fact

that Washington has lost every

vestige of common sense," the

tinued Soviet efforts to depict the

Reagan administration as being re-

sponsible for the labor turmoil in

Poland. Tass said Poland's diffi-

culties have come about "above all

as a result of direct interference in

Polish affairs" by the United States. It said that the CIA was in-

volved in "subversive activities" in Poland and that CIA agents had

infiltrated Solidarity, the Con-

federation for Independent Po-

land, and the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR).

which reared the Polish counterre-

volution and was pushing it toward unleashing a fratricidal war

that would have plunged Poland

into chaos and a national catastro-

phe," Tass said.
Despite harsh words, the com-

mentary was largely polemical. This seemed to reflect continued

efforts by Moscow to court West-ern Europe, which has taken on ever greater importance as a sup-

"It is precisely the United States

commentary said.

"The blind fury of the Washing-

of détente,

President Reagan after impos-

ing sanctions against Russia.

By Dusko Doder

Washington Past Service

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union

on Wednesday angrily denounced

President Reagan's economic sanc-tions and accused him of deliber-

ately striving to "worsen even fur-

ther the international situation and burl the world back to the dark times of the Cold War."

In a bitter personal attack on

the president, Tass said Mr. Reagan had "resorted to direct for-gery and lie" to justify an "unprec-

edented and absolutely inadmissi-

ble contravention of accepted in-

The Soviet Union, Tass said, "is a great power which has never al-

lowed and will never allow anyone to speak to it in the language of blackmail and diktat."

lo a commentary clearly bearing

the stamp of approval by the top Kremlin leadership, Tass accused Mr. Reagan of conducting a "cam-

paign of hatred" against the Soviet Union in an effort to undermine the "foundations of Soviet-Ameri-

can relations" and reduce them to

The reference was to a docu-

ment outlining the principles of conduct between the superpowers

that was "worked out as a result of

buge efforts." President Leonid L

Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and

President Nixon signed the docu-

The Soviet Union rejected Mr. Reagan's charge that it had instigated the Polish military takeover. Instead, Tass charged that the

Reagan administration was linked

to the "counterrevolutionary scum" within Poland's independ-

ent trade union Solidarity and

The adventurist rockless course

of the Reagan administration is

doomed to a shameful failure,"

Harshly Worded Commentary

The harshly worded commentary was distributed a day after Mr.

Rengan outlined a series of eco-

nomic sanctions against the Soviet Union over what the U.S. presi-

dent asserted was Moscow's interference in Polish affairs.

The president's action and the

The sanctions themselves were

preliminary Soviet responses ap-pear to have brought Soviet-Amer-

ican relations to a new low.

ternational practices."

a "minimum."

Tass Declares Reagan

Reverts to 'Cold War'

something which Gen. Wojciech tration has avoided suggestions Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, con-

tends is his goal.

Now that the U.S. administration has taken the dual decisions of applying some sanctions, first against the Polish government, and now against the Soviet Union, its next priority, several officials said, is to persuade the key Western countries of West Germany, Ja-

NEWS ANALYSIS

pan, France, Britain and Italy to This is a delicate matter, because Secretary of Siste Alexander M. Haig Jr. has emphasized that he did not want to repeat the "mis-takes" of the Carter administration in its relations with its allies over sanctions against Iran for the bostage-taking, and against the Soviet Union over the Afghanistan inter-

Therefore, in its public state-ments since the Polish crisis began on Dec. 13, the Reagan adminis-

lies' reluctance to take many concrete actions against the Polish or Soviet governments. Privately, the irritation is beginning to show.

On Monday, a senior State De-partment official met with a group Western European journalists and his remarks were much more to the point than the official briefings meant primarily for the U.S.

"What will be very hard to explain to the American public, and indeed, to be blunt about it, to people like me, is bow the West could stand by and watch what is going on in Poland in violation of international covenants without more than a whimper," be said. "This will be difficult for us to ac-

There is potentially in this situadon the danger of great misun-derstanding developing between the Atlantic allies," he said, al-though he assured the European journalists that "I personally am not so pessimistic."

alliance lay in agreeing on just what to do about the current situaoon. In previous planning sessions on Poland, the official said, Western contingencies were hased on the possibility of o direct Soviet military intervention.

The possibility of a Polish-directed crackdown was discussed by the alliance, but "we couldn't agree on specific steps that might be taken because the circumstances were just too nebulous."

"We are now faced with what we believe to be neither fish nor fowl," the official said. "It is an act taken by Poles against Poles, but clearly, with the involvement — and you can argue if you wish, over what degree — but the involvement of the Soviet Union."

The problem in securing an al-bed consensus, officials have said, is that the Europeans, and particularly the West Germans, are less willing than the United States to take specific accorns against the Polish government and the Soviet Union. The Europeans seem to beverbal condemnation, this restraint will in turn produce moderation

within Poland.

There is also serious disagreement, a senior official said on Monday, over whether the West can actually apply meaningful pressure on either the Poles or the Russians. Europeans tend in the view that history shows there is nothing the West can do to pre-vent the Soviet Union from ex-ercising its will in Eastern Europe; the spheres of influence were set after World War II and, short of provoking a war, the West cannot hope to exert the kind of leverage

required to influence the Russians. The Reagan administration, for the Reagan administration, for the moment, argues that it is too simplistic to build on the parallels of Hungary of 1956 and Czecho-slovakia in 1968. Officials said the Soviet Union was opposed to the reform movement in Poland since its inceptioo in 1980, but in the end avoided a direct intervention because it was aware of the reactioo it would have provoked in the

Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski of Poland, right, met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genseiter of West Germany Wednesday in Bonn. The surprise visit was the first trip by a high Polish official to a Western country since martial law was imposed in Poland oo Dec. 13.

Europeans, Japanese React Coolly To U.S. Measures Against Russia

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — In highly guarded and
cool tones, the Western European allies and Japan indicated Wednesday that they had no immediate intentions of following or supporting President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union which were announced Tuesday to demonstrate Washinginn's concern over events in Po-

Senior European and U.S. officials in various European capitals said new strains on the alliance will probably result, particularly if Washingtoo now urges that European governments and Japan join in blocking sales of equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. [In Washington, Reuters report-

plier of technology and credits for ed, a high State Department offi-cial expressed the hope Wednesthe Soviet economy since President Carter's embargo on U.S. exports was imposed after the Soviet interday that the Western allies would vencion in Afghanistan two years support the sanctions move. "We ago.
Tass noted Wednesday that earwant the widest possible degree of support but we will oot be restrained by the lowest common de-nominator," said Undersecretary lier attempts to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union "have invariably ended in a flop, including of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr.

he expected the Western allies to sanctions - attempting to block join in the economic measures set that they take ... not exactly similar actions perhaps, but that they do act in parallel with us and at the very least not undermine what we have done."

[Mr. Stoessel also said the United States had an obligation to "take a role of leadership. We have to speak out about what hap-pened," Reuters reported.

[Meanwhile on Wednesday, White House Counselor Edwin Meese 3d was asked about the impact on U.S. companies of restrict-ing exports of high technology and pipe-laying equipment to the Sovi-et Umon. Reuters reported Mr. Meese as saying: The U.S. gov-ernment will do everything possi-hle to mitigate the economic con-

In what was widely regarded as the coolest reaction. West German government spokesman Kurt Becker minimized the importance [Mr. Stoessel was asked whether of one of President Reagan's key

sales of equipment for a large pipe-line that would carry natural gas out hy President Reagan. "That is certainly our bope," Mr. Stoessel from Siberia to Europe. "I see no replied, Reuters reported. "We have expressed our desire to them Wednesday.

Noting that the Reagan admin-istration has insisted that the Soviet Union should be regarded as the force behind imposition of martial law, he said: "We do not share this view." He restated West Germany's view that Poland should be allowed to solve its own problems, adding: "The federal government remains of the opinion that the policy of strict noumterference is the right policy."

Senior government sources in Bonn added that Mr. Reagan's sanctions were vague and needed what one source described as "detailing." The sources added that the sanctions would be discussed during meetings between the presi-dent and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt scheduled for Washington on Monday and Tuesday.

Poland's deputy premier, Mieczysław Rakowski, met in Bonn (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Talks Role **Expected** For Walesa

Leader Reported Set to Negotiate

From Agency Dispatches
VIENNA — Lech Walesa, the
leader of the Solidarity trade union, has agreed to open talks with Poland's martial law government, according to sources that are considered reliable.

The sources, who have spoken with a relative of Mr. Walesa, said the union leader decided on Christmas Day to agree to begin talks. The talks were to have opened Tuesday but it could not be learned whether they bad actually started.

Reliable sources had previously said that Mr. Walesa was refusing to negotiate with the authorities unless the entire 18-man leadership of Solidarity was present. It was unclear whether the authorities had agreed to the demand.

had been on a two-day hunger strike but said he ended the fast on Christmas when he decided to be-

gin the talks Poland's military council Wednesday canceled nationwide

elections scheduled for February, saying no vote could be held until the nation regains "social peace." The 21-member military council

said it was asking the Polish parliament to set up a "tribunal of state." apparently to hear charges against Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party leader, and other discredited party figures. The Solidarity union had made

participation in the elections one of its chief goals earlier this mooth, just before the military took over the country.

Meanwhile, Vaocan sources said

Wednesday that Pope John Paul II has asked Gen. Wojciech Jaruzel-ski, the Polish leader, to lift mar-

'Concrete Gesture' Expected

"The boly father is counting on Gen. Jaruzelski to come up with a concrete gesture of goodwill," a Vatican source said, adding that the pontiff expects Poland's Communist leaders to end the martial law or at least release the intellec-tuals being beld.

The Vaccan sources said the papal request was made through church and diplomatic channels and that the Vatican was expecting a letter from the Polisb leader

A report reaching London on Wednesday said that the Polish Catholie Church has been given a list of 49 internment camps and that priesis are allowed to visit most of them to say Mass and hear

The ehurch also bas a list of 5,000 internees but there are doubts whether it is include all

people being held. Government of-ficials give varying estimates, the report said.

In Poland, the military rulers announced Wednesday a 42-hour workweek for most workers, indi-

cating that at least some of the reforms won by the now-outlawed Solidarity would be retained under martial law.

Warsaw Radio, monitored in Vienna, also said that Poles would not have to work on three out of four Saturdays next year.
The official Polish Television

said the curfew imposed across the country under martial law would be lifted Thursday night to allow for New Year's gatherings and "in view of constantly improving social discipline."

Warsaw Radio also announced resumption of ferry service be-tween the Ballic port of Swinoujscie and Ystad, Sweden and between Gdansk and Helsinki Another broadcast said classes will resume Jan. 8 for working students, graduate students and those

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russians Greet New Year in a Mood of Gloom and Discouragement

Official Efforts at Holiday Cheer Only Draw Attention to Grim Poverty, Lack of Food and Endless Queuing Take for instance the following scene at a food

By Robert Gillette

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — By tradition, New Year's Eve should
be the Soviet Union's most spirited holiday, one of
the few celebrations here not burdened with weighty

Political significance.
For ordinary Russians, it is a time for lighting the New Year's tree and giving gifts, time for the year's best television shows and for eating and drinking and middle-of-the-night telephone calls to friends and rel-

The parties this year will proceed, and the trees will be lit. But at the end of a year that has brought new lensions in Soviet relations with the outside world and worsening consumer shortages at home, the item in shortest supply right now is festivity.

A mood of discouragement has settled over Moscow, It is evident in the open grumbling heard in the tree-present lines of snow-dusted shoppers. People are tired, tempers are short, and jostling and arguments seem more common.

ments seem more comm

Public Anger

Life, people tell you over and over, is hard and getting harder, despite the rosy projections of the current live-year economic plan, the theme of which is "improving the people's well-being."

Few seem to believe it. Official attempts at holiday

cheer only seem to draw attention to its absence. The authorioes have switched on-strings of light bulbs that outline several buildings in the city center, an extravagance normally reserved for May Day and Revolution Day Nov. 7. These few strings of ordinary incandescent bulbs, in a city of 3 million people, em-phasize the nearly total lack of neon lights, imagina-

tive store windows and holiday decorations that brighten most Western cioes this season. The mood is evident in scattered outbursts of pub-

The mood is evident in scattered outbursts of public anger among people whose patience at other times seems inexhaustible.

Near Moscow's Kkakhovskaya subway station the other day, in one of the city's bleak "new districts" of concrete-slah apartment buildings, angry commuters spilled out into the streets and blocked traffic for four board demanding to accept Visite (Cithia the Moscowing to See Visite Cithia the See Visite Cithia the Moscowing to See Visite Cithia the Moscowing to See Visite Cithia the Moscowing to See Visite Cithia the Moscowing the See Visite Cithia the Moscowing the Moscowing the Moscowing the See Visite Cithia the Moscowing the See Visite Cithia the Moscowing the Mo hours, demanding to see Viktor Grishin, the Moscow city party chief and a member of the ruling Polithuro. The complaint, witnesses said, was the near col-

lapse of bus service. One aged, jam-packed hus after another had slithered by in the ice and snow without stopping, and after two hours or so, the stranded commuters had reached the limits of their tolerance.

The crowd's demand for an audience with Mr. Grishin, in a country whose leaders remain almost totally isolated from the public, suggests that frustrations ran deeper than inadequate bus service. But in the end the crowd had to settle for the local district party committee first secretary, who talked of bad weather and poor snow removal and let the police handle the commuters.

Bus service is not alone in showing signs of strain.

A passenger train came limping into Moscow from
Leningrad this week with its windows frosted over inside and out and its passengers sitting bundled in deathly silence. "It looked like a prison train," said a

woman who saw it arrive.

A passenger said the train had left Leningrad the night before without heat or lights. She and her fellow passengers had patched broken windows as best they

could with paper and rags, wrapped themselves in blankets and fumbled about in the darkened cars striking matches for light. "We haven't seen anything like this since the war."

another passenger remarked.

While Poland's troubles may be foremost in the minds of many Westerners these days, the central topie of conversation here is food.

Nothing on Shelves

Even in Moscow, where everything is more plentiful, basics such as butter, sausage and cheese have been hard to find for months, especially in outlying districts. Bread, milk, canned fish, bottled vegetables, small green apples, dried fruit and vodka are the only items one can count on finding in the suburbs.

"The stores are open in our neighborhood but most of the counters are closed," a woman from the southeastern part of Moscow said. "There's nothing on the shelves."

In some provincial cities, according to travelers, even vodka is running out this season, although the fiery local moonshine, or samogon, is plentiful.

Expectations run higher at holiday time and disappointments are keener. The authorioes know this, and they make a major effort to stock stores at the last minute with limited supplies of items rarely seen from one holiday to the next. This season, lemons from Greece, oranges from Egypt and sheets from somewhere have suddenly appeared in stores and in make-shift stalls along sidewalks. But whatever joy this fleeting cormoopia may bring diminishes somewhat

amid long long lines and restrictions on purchases, imposed — with varing success — to prevent hoarding and diversions to the black market.

store at the end of a Moscow subway line.

Long lines of shoppers shuffled past counters to huy slabs of fresh yellow hutter and cheese, fat veal sausages, apples and tangerines imported from Bulgaria and Hungary and even bags of special, hard-to-find flour for making blinis.

Outside the store, about 40 people stood waiting their turn to enter. Snow covered their shoulders and fur hats. They had been standing in the cold for four

fur hats. They had been standing in the cold for four

"Let us in, you hooligans," a woman shouted at a store clerk inside. "People are freezing out here." "I've been standing here three hours," shouted an-

"What's the meaning of this," one man near the hack of the line shouted. "Don't yell at me. I'm not to blame," a second man retorted.
"We should write a collective letter," a third man

Source of Anger

The immediate source of anger was a hand-lettered sign in the store window listing the 22 apartment buildings the store would serve — and the days and hours during which residents of each building would be permitted to shop there. The store was running far behind its posted schedule.

Next to the list of shopping days and times was a list of 16 items people could have in only limited quantum.

list of 16 items people could buy in only limited quantities, including 400 grams (14 ounces) of butter, 500 grams of sausage, and one kilogram of meat.

Underneath it all, no doubt with unintended irony,

the store manager had added a salutation: "Happy New Year, comrades."

INSIDE

Lure of Antarctica

As nations compete for food and energy, the lure of Antarctica's potential riches vies with the spirit of the landmark international treaty, signed 20 years ago, to protect the conti-nent from international discord. Insights, Page 5.

Nerve Gas Basing

The U.S. Defense Department

denied reports that it has rec-ommended hasing nerve gas shells in Europe. Page 3. Chinese Border

China has told the Soviet Union it sees no point in resuming border negodations, hut carefully did not foreclose talks in the fumre, Page 3.

Note to Readers

Because of the New Year's holiday, the International Herald Tribune will not publish on Friday. The newspaper will resume its regular publication schedule on Saturday.

The Communist Party has been almost totally eclipsed by the military authorities running the day-to-day affairs of the martial-law government, but that does not mean the party is a spent force in national life, Western analysts in Ŵarsaw believe.

"I have a feeling that the party's interests are being looked after," said a well-informed person, who pointed out that because all of the top military men are also party members, it is hard to tell where the army leaves off and the Communist Party begins.

The authorities, including Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads the military, the party and the government, have gone to great lengths to insist that the takeover of Dec. 13 was not a coup d'état. The normal institutions of government have been left in place and are still functioning, they argue.

Despite the disclaimer, there is ample evidence to indicate that the army command and internal security chiefs are making the critical decisions, including what action to take against continuing strikes and other types of

As Westerners here try to answer the question of who is actually in charge, they have fragmentary bits of information to sift and

 Several members of the party's Politburo, including its most prominent liberals, such as Hieronim Kubiak, a professor from Krakow, have told friends that they did not learn that martial law had been declared until 4 a.m. on Dec. 13. about four hours after it had become fact. Western analysts do not discount the possibility that the Politburo had made a decision in principle to declare a state of emergency, leaving the timing and planning to the military

for reasons of secrecy.

• Civilian politicians were presented with an accomplished fact. Hours after martial law was imposed, the Council of State, which according to the Constitution must declare it,

President Reagan banned the sale of U.S. equipment for the gas

pipeline that is to run from Siberia to West European nations.

U.S. Measures on Russia

Tied to Crossed Messages

WASHINGTON - A blunt exchange of messages between

President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezmev precipitated the new U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, adminis-

The limited sanctions might not have been ordered at all, and almost certainly not Tuesday, had it not been for the crossed

correspondence between the two leaders, according to the sources.

The exchange began with a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr.

Brezhnev announced publicly by the U.S. president in his tele-

vised address Dec. 23. Mr. Reagan said he had urged his Soviet

counterpart to "permit the restoration of basic rights in Poland"

and warned that "if this repression continues, the United States

will have no choice but to take further concrete political and eco-

The reply from Moscow came on Christmas night. Although neither side has released it and Washington officials will not de-

scribe it in detail, Mr. Reagan has characterized it as "negative" and other officials have called it "very tough" in substance and

In view of that response, the sources said, Mr. Reagan and his

advisers felt he had no choice but to make good on his own public

challenge - and quickly - if he were to maintain credibility with

Moscow. For this reason, the decision-making in Washington was accelerated with a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of senior foreign

policy officials at the White House Monday. After the session, their recommendations were passed by telephone to Mr. Reagan, who was spending the day clearing brush at his California ranch.

Brings Protest Moves

eating anything that flows into the

lake and then providing the start for its chain of life. Whatever

plankton slip past the epishura are

devoured by microbes living in

Baikal's sponges.

Because of its unique environ-

ment, Baikal has become the focus

of an environmental struggle.

Twelve years ago the government

set up a wood pulp mill at Baikalsk on the lake's southern end, threat-

The plant served to mobilize a

protest by environmentalists, who

were joined by newspapers like the

weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. As a

result, the government equipped the plant with filters costing more

than the original equipment and imposed strict controls on the

Despite these and other conser-

The Scienga River, the largest of

the 336 lake's tributaries, still brings in pollution from the city of

Ulan-Ude. Then there is also the

threat from the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the new railroad at the

lake's northern end. The Trans-Si-

berian line has skirted the southern

Galkina said, tankers have been

carrying oil the full length of

Baikal to the BAM construction

area, raising the specter of a disastrous oil spill, despite extensive

Althrough the efforts of the en-

zero Fahrenheit (minus 29 Celsius)

Terrorist Slayings

The Associated Press

Wednesday that 49 persons were

killed this year as a result of terror-

ist attacks in Spain, although ter-rorism has declined sharply. This

compares with 126 assassinations

place in the Basque country, head-quarters of ETA, the terrorist or-

vanization blamed for more than

350 assassinations in the last six

years in its drive for Basque inde-

Thirty-one of the killings took

last year.

MADRID - Police sources said

Decline in Spain

- until well into the winter.

For several years now, Mrs.

vationist measures, the environ-

mentalists remain militant in their

lake's development.

defense of the lake.

shore since 1905.

ening the water with pollutants.

By Serge Schmemann

LISTVYANKA, U.S.S.R. — To

· New York Times Service

the Buryat Mongols who lived around Lake Baikal before the

Russians came, the lake was home

to Burkhan, an angry and jealous god to be treated with deference

and care. So great was their respect for his kingdom that they apolo-

gized to a tree before chopping it

khan's daughter Angara eloped to marry Yenisei, the furious god

threw a huge rock that stands to

this day at the outlet of the Angara

River, which flows from Lake

The stories were recounted re-

cently by Valentina I. Galkina, with little to suggest that the an-

cient legends had lost their power.

Mrs. Galkina and ber husband

have spent their lifetimes studying

and protecting Burkhan's world at

near the point where the Angara leaves Lake Baikal in southeast Russian Siberia north of Mongo-

The devotion of the Buryats to the great lake, which is 395 miles

long (632 kilometers) and up to 49

miles wide, was hardly misplaced, she said, although they could

scarcely have appreciated the full

scope of what they worshiped. By any measure, Baikal is a mighty

Rift in Earth

Occupying a rift in the Earth's

body of water.

Limnological Institute here

Baikal to the Yenisei River.

According to legend, when Bur-

nomic measures affecting our relationship."

tration sources reported.

was assembled. Only one member, Ryszard Reiff, a member of Parliament, refused to sign the proclamation. The group he headed, a Catholic-organized faction called Pax, which used to cooperate closely with the government,

 The tightly controlled press and television are filled with programs extolling military leaders and the Polish armed forces generally as symbols and repositories of patriotism. A new group of street patrols, volunteers who wear armbands with the letters "PRL," stand-ing for People's Republic of Poland, has been set up to involve party workers. Although official statements put the membership at 5,000 in Warsaw alone, the participants are rarely seen doing anything on the streets.

 Diplomats who are provided with special passes by the Foreign Ministry find that these are not always honored at army roadblocks. For the police and the military, orders signed by civilian authorities seem to carry little

• Military courts have taken over many cas-

es that had been before the civilian courts. In addition, about 40 cases concerning offenses punishable under marrial law have been handled so far by the military courts, which mete out severe sentences.

 Widespread dismissals of civilian and party personnel have taken place since Dec. 13, and in many instances those who are dismissed are replaced by military officers. A goverument spokesman said on Dec. 23 that "personnel reshuffles" had taken place so far in 29 of the 49 provinces, involving four provincial governors, three deputy governors, 77 mayors and numerous heads of smaller towns, communes and factories. Some of those removed, the official press agency said, "failed to meet specific, higher demands of the situation under martial law, which requires a particularly ener-getic, quick and resolute action."

The authorities are sensitive to any suggestion that the party's power is on the wane. The press has tried to create an impression that party meetings are being held at the local level all around the country, to thrash out policy. Last week, newspapers printed two interviews

with party secretaries whose basic metawith party secretaines whose these message was, as one of them put it, that party members are "bracing up" and "suddenly discovering that they can work effectively."

At the same time, a Polish press agency dispatch attacked "voices in the Western mass

media" that asserted the party was being pushed aside by the military. What had happened, the commentary said, was that "party formulas of political dialogue had to give way to the military formula of defending the existing constitutional order by unforced mea-

One long-standing party member, a journalist, said the events of the last two weeks had been simply too unbearable. "I lived through '56 and '68 and '70 and '76, but this one was different," she said, referring to other years of anti-government demonstrations.

Even before this month, the party's membership had fallen off drastically, from a high of 3.1 million members two years ago to 2.7 million. Now the defections are so widespread that a few Poles speculate that the party, which is officially known as the Polish United Workers Parry, will dissolve uself and try to make a complack under a new name, with a small be committed membership running in the him dreds of thousands instead of millions. They are no indications, however, that any sud

move is being contemplated.

Many believe that the real power in day-to-day administration does not rest with Gen Jaruzoiski. A great deal of decision-making power, many feel, lies in the hands of Lt. Gen lorian Siwicki, who was clevated by Gez. Jaruzelski to become a deputy Polithuro momber several months ago. He was the commandor of Polish forces during the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and is ranked as the second most important member of the Military Council for National Salvation. In any case, it was a sign of the times that on

the morning after the military takeover, the red-and-white Polish national flag, which had become identified with the Solidarity union in the public mind, was flying next to the party flag over the party headquarters. It was regarded as an attempt, belated by some 36 years, to identify the party with the nation.

Europeans, **Japan Cool** To U.S. Move

(Continued from Page 1)

with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other West German politicians Wednesday, but be said he had listened to their demands and described the situation in Poland — "nothing else."
The Polish official said that he had given West Germany no assurances that martial law would be

Meeting in Brussels

Meanwhile, the Belgian Foreign Ministry said that foreign minis-ters of the 10 governments of the European Economic Community would meet in Brussels Monday to consider the Polish crisis and possible sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

Reuters, citing diplomatic sources, reported from Brussels that NATO foreign ministers also would probably meet in the Bel-gian capital in the first half of next month in another effort to coordinate the response of the United States and its European allies to the Polish crisis.

The German sources noted that the sanctions did not mention possible withdrawal of U.S. licenses from companies operating in West Germany or other European countries. But industry officials in Bonn warned that if it occurred, it would lead to severe strains between the United States and En-

Although a French government spokesman emphasized that there would be no immediate official declaration or reaction, anthoritative sources said that Paris had no plans to announce sanctions and that the matter was being studied.

But, the sources emphasized, France might initiate some form of reprisal against Moscow later, which one source described as "cosmetic — assuming one is de-cided upon."

Meantime, French industrial Threat to Lake Baikal couraged not to attempt to take advantage of business contracts or negotiations involving U.S. firms affected by the sanctions, government sources said.

West German and French firms and banks have benefited most from the Siberian pipeline deal and will also be among its most important customers when the gas begins flowing. France, however, has not yet agreed on the final terms of deliveries of the gas, expected to mount to 8 million cubic meters annually, and which will be the subject of new talks with the Russians next month.

Controversial Deal

Early this month, France's Thomson-CSF confirmed signing a controversial deal worth more than \$300 million to supply the Soviet Union with sophisticated monitoring equipment for the pipeline, while Creusot-Loire, another French company, is involved with West Germany's Mannesmann in supplying the line with 22 compressor stations

"With all the unemployment and recession in Europe, it is un-derstandable that the Europeans - particularly the Germans - are reluctant to participate in sanctions involving a key market for them, but it certainly is not helping Washington," said a senior U.S. official who monitors East-West

Commenting on the European reactions, the official termed them weak generally, but added, "At least the French did the basic minimum — they stressed they would not move in on U.S. business that might be lost under the sanctions."

Japan's reaction will be shaped largely by European statements and moves, Kyodo News Service reported from Tokyo.

But most European and U.S. officials doubted that the consultations and meetings would produce much support for the Reagan administration's push for sanctions.

"As we found out less than two years ago oo Afghanistan, economic sanctions work only under one of two conditions - a wartime situation, or when all the allies are united," said a retired U.S. ambassador residing in Europe.

"Neither of those conditions exist. We already have plenty of economic strains in the alliance which new pressures from Washington could only worsen," he said, adding that "the key question at this point is knowing if the strains can be controlled."

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ® GUID HOGMANAY TAE YAE

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जुराया द्राप्त प्राप्तय प्राप्तात्र प्राप्ता वर्ष्य व्यापत्र प्राप्ता

vironmentalists, Lake Baikal has crust, it plunges to a depth of 5,314 feet, making it the deepest and the remained largely undefiled. A ban on fishing from 1969 to 1977 re-stored stocks of fish, and the seal largest lake, with one-fifth of all the fresh water on the surface of population has grown to 70,000. the Earth. Its water is so clear that Baikal remains a wild lake, poa white disk a foot in diameter is tentially as treacherous as it is visible to a depth of 120 feet. beautiful. Winds raise 15-foot Formed about 20 million years waves churning up the waters that prevent its freezing over — even at a temperature of 20 degrees below

ago in a rift between plates of the Earth's surface, Baikal supports 2,681 known types of life, of which 84 percent are endemic, or unique to the lake.

They include the Baikal seal. a silvery gray beast whose presence in the lake remains a mystery, and the golomyanka, a scaleless, aimost transparent bullhead consisting largely of a glob of fat rich in vitamin A that can descend to the bottom of the lake and rise to its surface with impunity.

The key to the lake's purity, Mrs. Galkina said, is its high level of oxygen and the relatively constant temperature from top to bot-

Microscopic Shrimp

These conditions nurtured the evolution of a remarkable microscopic shrimp called epishura, which has the valuable habit of



(Continued from Page 1) within a year of getting their de-

A senior Solidarity official who is : till free said that a political so-lution to the crisis would have to involve an agreement between "au-thentic Solidarity leaders" and the authorities. He said any attempt by the government to replace the Solidarity leaders with Communist Party loyalists would be unaccept-

A government source said Tues-day that "there is room for an independent trade union, independent both of the state employer and

of political manipulation. **New Program Predicted**

The same source said Gen. Jaruzelski would unveil a social, economic and political program in early January that would include guidelines under which a Solidar-

ity-type union could operate.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a speech Tuesday in San Francisco, said that more than 100 Soviet officers, including the commander of Warsaw Pact forces, were in Poland getting hourly reports when the Polish military authorities took control on Dec, 13.

Both Mr. Haig and President Reagan have cited the presence of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Warsaw Pact commander, as evidence of what they view as a major Soviet role in the Polish crisis.

Partial lists of those detained began circulating on Tuesday in Warsaw. They showed that many Solidarity leaders were being held at Strzebielinek, near Gdansk, and that many leading intellectuals were detained at Drawsko, in the northwestern province of Kosza-

EEC's Thorn Ends Visit to Spain and Affirms '84 Entry

Rester

MADRID — Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has wound up his first official visit to Spain and said the target date for the Common Market enlargement to Spain and Portugal was still 1984

Officials in both countries have expressed impatience at the slow pace of entry negotiations, which should be completed in 1982 if they are to join the European Economic Commission early in 1984, as they hope.

Mr. Thorn said at a news confer-

ence Tuesday that the EEC must first solve its own budget and farming problems before the en-largement. "But I think Common Agricultural Policy problems must and can be solved in their guidelines within a few weeks," he said. He said negotiations with Portu-

gal and Spain were conducted in-dependently, but the EFC regard-ed it as desirable that both should join at the same date. President François Mitterrand of France said recently during a visit to Lisbon that Portugal's entry involved lesser economic problems and could be achieved before Spain's.

Circus Fire Kills Animals The Associated Press

ROME - A flash fire in a tent of California Circus killed a croco-dile, an ostrich, two large snakes and a number of monkeys here overnight, police reported Wednes-

Elections Late in '83 ANKARA - Turkey's head of and civil war in Turkey. state, Gen. Kenan Evren, an-

HIGH WATER - Florentines, recalling the disastrous

floods of 1966, were apprehensive this week as the Arno

rose, overflowing its banks in the Tuscan countryside.

Turkish Leader Plans

government plans to hold general elections for a new National As-

Gen. Evren, who seized power in

this NATO country in a coup on Sept. 12, 1980, said the election

date will depend on the work of a

committee charged with writing a

The parliament was dissolved

and political activity banned fol-lowing the coup. "But let me reas-

sure everyone that we are deter-

mined to go back to this [demo-cratic] system," Gen. Evren said. The text of his speech was re-

leased to the news media before

The Evren government has been

under heavy pressure from West

European governments to set a

timetable on the return to democ-

racy. The Enropean Economic

Community is still withholding

\$600 million in economic aid until

full basic rights and democracy are

full law and order has been

achieved in the country in 1981,"

he said. "But, remembering the

chaos that preceded our [military]

operation, we may say that, relatively, it was a tranquil year for the

Before the coup, political terror-ism was claiming at least 25 lives a

Gen. Evren emphasized that hundreds of "youthful persons" had been rounded up by martial-

law anthorities in a crackdown on

political extremists. He said his

government acted against under-

ground organizations because fail-

"It is impossible to claim that

restored.

Turkish nation."

day in Turkey.

being televised nationwide.

sembly in late 1983.

new constitution.

Gen. Evren said general elecnonnced in his New Year's mestions will be held in the fall of 1983, provided there are no "im-portant changes worldwide that may affect" Turkey. sage released Wednesday that his He also disclosed that a national

referendum will be held on a new constitution late next year to pave the way for the formation of new political parties and a new election. The consultative assembly met

for the first time in October and a constitutional committee was formed recently to draft a new national charter

U.S. Judge Faces Bribery Charge

MIAMI — A federal judge has been charged with conspiring to solicit a bribe from two defendants in return for reducing their sen-

U.S. District Judge Alcee Hastings, 45, was indicted Tuesday along with William A. Borders Jr., a prominent Washington attorney. The two were charged with con-spiring to solicit a \$150,000 bribe. Neither Judge Hastings, who was appointed by President Jimmy Carter in 1978, nor Mr. Borders was available for comment.

The U.S. grand jury indictment alleges that Mr. Borders was the middleman for a bribe paid by an FBI agent posing as a convicted Teamsters union racketeer. In return for the bribe, the indictm said, Judge Hastings was to reduce prison sentences and return confiscated property to two brothers convicted of misusing a Teamsters

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iraq Claims Air Intrusion by Israel

BEIRUT — Iraq said two Israeli F-15 fighter jets flow 50 kilometers (30 miles) into its airspace Wednesday, but were driven off by Iraqi

The official Iraqi News Agency said the jets flew into western Iraq in an area bordering Saudi Arabia. This was roughly the beginning of the route Israeli bombers were reported to have followed on June 7, when they flew to Baghdad to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv declined to confirm of deny the report. "The Israeli Army does not disclose details of its troop move-

Syrian Talks With Iranians Delayed

DAMASCUS - Syria announced Wednesday that planned talks with a high-ranking Iranian delegation, reported to be part of an attempt to end the Gulf war, had been postponed until Thursday. But a joint effort launched by Syria and Kuwait to end the Iran-Iraq

war appeared to be gathering speed, Diplomatic sources said Algeria, which mediated between the two warring countries in 1975, was expected

Illinois Court Rules on Ukrainian Boy

The Associated Press CHICAGO — The Illinois Court of Appeals Wednesday reversed a lower-court order that had given the state custody of Walter Polovchak, a 14-year-old Ukrainian boy who ran away from home sather than return with his parents to the Soviet Union.

There were conflicting opinions as to whether the boy will remain in the United States or return to the Soviet Union.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which representes the parents, Michael and Anna Polovchak, said the ruling means the boy will return to their custody. They left for the Ukraine in August. But one of the boy's lawyers said he believes Walter will be able to remain in the United States despite the decision.

Wednesday's order reversed a ruling last year by a Circuit Court judge that removed the boy from the obstody of his parents because he ran

Blast at Kabul Arms Dump Reported

NEW DELHI -- An explosion in a Soviet ammunition dump rocked: NEW DELHI — An explosion in a Soviet ammunition dump rocked Kabul on Dec. 23, the eve of the second amiversary of Soviet military intervention into Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said here. Wednesday, They said the ammunition dump was in the Dur of Amar district of Kabul, which has been the target of persistent attacks by Afghan rebels in recent weeks. The explosion was hard finished the explosion between sources had no information on any damage.

Rebels were also reported to have assaidabled a senior official in the Ministry of Planning, but the sources did not identify the person or give his rank, Rebel leaflets also were distributed disfauncing the Soviet presence and the Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal, in recent succession to Soviet-backed government of President Babrak Karmal, in

power since the Soviet-backed coup of Dec. 27, 1980.

Denmark's Premier Presents Cabinet

COPENHAGEN - Caretaker Premier Ankar Jorgenson presented a 20-member Social Democratic minority Cabinet to Queen Margrethe II Wednesday, with only three changes from his provious government.

Mr. Jorgensen's Social Democrats lost nine state in the Danish Folketing in elections on Dec. 8, but they remained the biggest single party,

The elections led to talks for a majority coalition with the Socialist. People's Party and the Radical Party, but the negotiations failed. The last government, also a Social Democratic minority, fell last month over a dispute in parliament concerning economic policy.

N. Yemen Orders Iran Envoy Home

SAN'A, Yemen — Iran's charge d'affaires in North Yemen has been given until Thursday to leave the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the diplomat, Hassan Aminian was asked to leave within 48

hours after he had been "caught red-handed while distributing hostile leaflets in San'a streets." The leaflets criticized North Yemen for supporting Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war and for receiving an Iraqi

British Oueen Distributes Honors

LONDON - In her traditional New Year's Honore list to be published on Thursday, Queen Elizabeth II distributed awards to two of the world's fastest runners and to more than 900 other Britons of high and

low degree.

With the opposition Labor Party committed to abolishing the House of Lords, the queen once again did not name any hereditary peers. But four Britons received life baronies, entitling them to seats in the upper house, including Sir Charles Forte, who presides over the Trust House Forte hotel chain.

Other baronies went to Sir Crawford Murray Maclehose, governor of Hong Kong, shipping magnate Sir William Nicholas Cayzer and Sir Ian Powell, former head of the civil service. Sebastian Coc and Steve Ovett, Britain's middle-distance runners and Olympic gold medalists, were made members of the Order of the British Empire.

South Africa's Restful Sunday Faces a Sporting Challenge sary: South Africa's insatiable interest in nament was held on a Sunday. And more By Jack Foisic Chief Kaiser Matanzima, leader of the

JOHANNESBURG - Paul Kruger, the founding father of what today is South Africa, believed that Sundays were for prayer, rest and quiet.

Eighty-five years ago his Transvaal Republic parliament passed the Sabbath law, which prohibited any sports or levity on Sundays and made any exertion — such as cutting the grass — a crime.

The Sabbath restrictions are still law and

most of South Africa's Afrikaner whites -60 percent of the country's white population
— still observe the sabbatical restraints with Calvinist zeal.
In the Afrikaner areas, supermarket

chains have been largely unsuccessful in their attempts to open their stores to Sunday shoppers. Mom-and-Pop groceries are open on the Sabbath, mainly for black customers, but they are raided by police if they display a can of beer or have a pinball machine on

Formidable Adversary

Even the genteel lawn bowlers, playing the quietest of games, are chastised if they hold tournaments on Sunday.

But suddenly the dominant Dutch Reformed Church has met a formidable adver-

In the last several weeks, cricket clubs here and in Port Elizabeth, two cities until now game-free on Sundays, have opened grounds to league competition on the legal Sabbath in open defiance of the gov-ernment and the Afrikaner churches. Gerrit Viljoen, the Cabinet officer in

charge of sports, denounced the cricket clubs and said that they will get no government subsidies. Police have monitored the games but have not stopped play.

Ministers Unappeased

The Johannesburg cricket club eased the confrontation somewhat by forming a fan club and allowing only its members, who each may bring one guest, to watch the games. The matches also began an hour later than usual - so that, a club official explained, "fans could attend church beforehand." And no liquor is served at Sunday

But Dutch Reformed Church ministers were unappeased. One of them thundered from his pulpit, "If you change part of a national way of life you may ruin the

Predictions of other exceptions to the rule were quickly fulfilled. In Johannesburg the final round of an international tennis tourrecently there was a golf tournament playoff on a Sunday, won by South African professional Gary Player. "I am a servant of God and believe in the

Bible as strongly as any dominee," the golfer said. "God won't stop me entering the kingdom of heaven just because I play sport on Sunday." A dominee is a Dutch Reformed Church pastor.

And sports are not the only crack in the Sabbath wall in South Africa. A string of pleasure palaces in black-ruled enclaves within and adjacent to the country are doing a resounding business every day of the week. The main customers are South African

Began in Swaziland

The Holiday Inn chain of hotels began this development about a decade ago in neighboring Swaziland. Today there are hotels with casinos and striptease shows in a half dozen places in southern Africa, and the gambling is as much of an affront to the Calvinists as are the strippers.

The resorts range from the bawdy in Lesotho to the glamorous Las Vegas-style Sun City complex in Bopbuthatswana, a nominally independent South African black homeland only a two-hour drive from the

Transkei, another homeland, resisted gam-bling "and other sin" in his domain for four years, but he recently relented. A new Holiday Ina just opened on the Transker's socalled Wild Coast below Durban. The resort features a casino and two pornographic movie houses.

Sun City also has added X-rated films, shown between stage shows that have fortured such entertainers as Frank Sinatra.

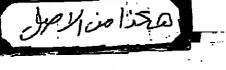
In all the pleasure palaces, whites and blacks mingle, for South Africa's strict racial segregation does not apply in the black-governed free states.

For a while all the strippers were black women. But now even that bur is down. White women also perform.

Cricket Invitation Canceled

HONG KONG (AP) - The Hong Kong Cricket Association has decided to withdraw its invitation to the Johannahuts Goblins Club, a South African team school uled to play two games here next and

The decision, announced on Tuesday In lowed the cancellation two world a scheduled rugby matches between 300 rican and Hong Kong college tagging



ه دامن الاص

fanternous Pentagon Panel Finds Shift on Silos Some Nerve Gas Basing Should Be Outside U.S.

task forces do. "There was not a recommendation on basing," she

base. We looked at the concept of basing them in the United States

Separate Storage

Under such a system, two com-ponents, each said to be harmless

separately and not brought together until after the shell was fired.

The explosion would release a

The Defense Department is pre-paring for production at the Pine Bluff, Ark., arsenal, but has not

decided whether actually to pro-duce such shells or bombs.

The only U.S. nerve-gas weap-ons are the old single-component "Weteye" bombs recently moved from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to an isolated Army

The United States has re-nounced first use of such chemical

weapons hut has reserved the right

In Britain, anti-war campaigners and the opposition Labor Party

pledged strong resistance to any move to deploy the chemical bombs, which kill in minutes.

Opposition Demand .

Denzil Davies said the opposition

would demand an assurance in Parliament from the conservative

government that it would reject

any U.S. request.

Britain's Campaign for Nuclear

to use them if others do first.

depot at Tooele, Utah.

themselves, would be stored

or elsewhere," she noted.

We never looked at a particular

From Agency Disputches
WASHINGTON — A Defense
repartment advisory panel conuded that "some degree" of basig new nerve-gas shells outside
ig United States might be desirble, but made no recommendaon on where they should be put.

ne of the participants said. The participant, Amoretta M. Joeber, denied reports in Britain hat her panel had recommended norage of such weapons on U.S. Air Force bases there

Reuters had quoted Miss doeber in a dispatch from Washngton Tuesday as saying that she appetted the Reagan administraaperted the Reagan annumenton to take the board's recommen-

She said the most compelling reason for basing the bombs in Britain was the need to strike with the gas at the rear of a Soviet Army advance if necessary. Reuters reported.

Deterrent Aspect

Miss Hocher, who is deputy assistant secretary of the Army for research, development and acquisi-tion, was a member of a Defense Science Board task force last year. She said the principal job of the task force was "to look at whether the binary bomb was worth pursu-

The group concluded that it was, as a deterrent against possible Soviet use of nerve-gas weapons.
In London, Defense Secretary John Nott of Britain said he did not think the United States would seek to deploy nerve-gas bombs at its British air bases.

- Defense officials who issued his datement refused to elaborate, saying it was not for Britain to nent on U.S. ioternal decision-making.

At the time of the board meetings, Miss Hoeber was not to govhorrific American weapons. Just as the British government accepted eriment service and served on the task force as an outside expert. The board, she said, does not the U.S. Cruise missiles, it is likely make recommendations, but its they would accept U.S. nerve gas."

PROSECUTOR - Leon

Silverman has been ap-

pointed as special prosecu-

tor to investigate allega-tions that U.S. Labor Sec-

retary Raymond J. Dono-

van was present during an

illegal payoff when he was a businessman in 1977.

Gandhi Gets Power

United Press International
NEW DELHI — India's Supreme Court Wednesday gave
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi new

power over the judiciary, hy ruling that judges in state courts can be transferred without their consent.

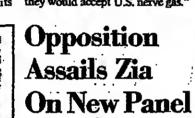
In a 4-3 ruling, India's highest court in effect legitimized the government's long-sought goal of being able to punish uncooperative judges of state high courts by moving the legitimized the source by moving the legitimes and source the legitimes are source that the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are source to be a legitimes and source the legitimes are sourced and source the legitimes are sourced and source the legitimes are sourced as a legitimes are sourced and source the legitimes are sourced and sourced and sourced are sourced as a legitimes are sourced and sourced and sourced are sourced and sourced and sourced are sourced and s

ing them to less sensitive regions.

It was Mrs. Gandhi's second major legal victory this week. The

Supreme Court on Monday upheld the National Security Act, which

To Transfer Judges



Raders
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's main opposition parties con-demned Wednesday as undemo-cratic and an act of subversion President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's announcement of a nominated federal advisory council.

In its first comment on the council, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which groups the country's eight main opposition parties, said it was a device to "hoodwink the nation and the outside world."

Gen. Zia announced the council last Thursday in a nationwide television address. It was his first move to revive civilian rule since he took power in a military coup to July, 1977. During his address, however, he discounted the possi-bility of free elections in the near

Gen. Zia has said that the 350 council members, selected among businessmen, members of professional organizations, women and some politicians, will debate and advise his military government on national issues. They will have no decision-making powers. The council is to hold its first meeting

on January 11.
After a secret meeting in Karachi, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy issued a state-ment saying that Gen. Zia created the council because of a surge in international opposition to military regimes after the imposition martial law in Poland on Dec.

One key political party in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is the Pakistan People's Party of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister, who was deposed by Gen. Zia in 1977 and executed in April, 1979.

Pakistan's political parties, which have been hanned since October, 1979, were united in de-manding that elections should be held and martial law lifted, the

By Air Force Is Reported

Minuteman-3 Bases Cited for Expansion

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Force wants to base the first 40 of a projected 100 MX missiles in Minuteman-3 silos in North Dakota or Wyoming, according to in-formed sources. The Minuteman-3 silos would be used instead of older Minuteman-2 or Titan silos, which would cost more to modify, the sources said.

The Minuteman-3 silos are favored, sources said, because they have the most modern hardened command and control structure and each missile field contains 150 or more intercontinental ballistic missiles. Thus, they said, choosing a Minuteman-3 field would allow expansion to more than 40 MX missiles. Present plans call for 100 MX missiles to be deployed.

Multiple Basing

The Air Force plan has some drawbacks, according to a congres-sional military specialist who has reviewed it. If the administration ecides to harden the Minuteman-3 silos even further, he said Tues-day, it would have to enlarge their size and thus violate the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty that limit the modification of existing land-

The Air Force originally favored Labor Party defense spokesman the Carter administration's multi-ple-basing scheme for 200 MX missiles to Nevada and Utah. But President Reagan canceled the Carter program, and Defense Sec-retary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered the Air Force to come up with plans for placing the giant new ICBM to silos.

Disarmament also promised a major campaign to forestall deployment of the bombs.

Frank Allaum, chairman of the Labor Party's Action for Peace Movement, said: "Once again it is proposed that Britain should become the defense firing ground for horrific American weapons. Just as The Reagan administration program, announced Oct. 2, called for the production of 100 operational MX missiles, but provided for tem-porary silo basing for 40 or fewer between now and 1984.

The administration said that by that date it would decide whether additional missiles would go into silos or in two other deployments being studied: in underground silos or aboard continuously patrolling aircraft.

Earlier this month, in an amend-ment to the fiscal 1982 defense spending bill, Congress directed that the Pentagon also study a deceptive basing concept. When the president's MX decision was first announced, Mr. Weinberger said that he wanted to put 36 MX missiles in super-hardened Titan-2 missile silos. The large Titan silos seemed to be a logical place for the MX, because the 18-year-old Titans were going to be retired beginning in October.

Modifies Directive

But when it was pointed out that it would cost much more to modify Titan silos, Mr. Weinberger changed his directive to the Air Force, saying the service should also look at using Minu or even a combination of the two.

The Air Force sent its proposals to Mr. Weinberger more than a month ago and, sources said, is awaiting orders on which plan to put into effect.

An Air Force officer said he believed Mr. Weinberger was waiting for the president to sign the fiscal 1982 defense appropriations bill before moving ahead with plans that would use fiscal 1982 money.

By placing 36 MXs in Titan-2 silos, the Air Force could avoid keeping the program within the constraints of SALT-2. The cost, however, would be \$7.8 billion, ac cording to a Pentagon fact sheet distributed earlier this month on Capitol Hill. That document says that it would cost \$2.2 billion less to deploy 40 MX missiles io Minuteman-3 silos.

Other alternative plans include putting the MXs io older, Minutenan-2 silos in Montana, South Dakota or Missouri. The problem with these silos, sources said, is that they have less sophisticated command and control facilities and less hardening than the Minuteman-3 silos.

If Mr. Weinberger approves the Air Force Minuteman-3 program, sources said, the first missiles could be installed late in 1985 or early 1986 and the entire program could be completed during fiscal 1987, which begins Oct. I, 1986.



SAVED — Two New York City policemen prevent a youth from jumping from a 250-foot crane at a building site.

set down by the Department of Transportation, requiring such U.S. Trying to Expel Taiwan Businessman

By Laurie Becklund

Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Wellington P. Cheng, the 33-year-old Taiwanese real estate salesman whose Bel-Air home was hurglarized of \$4.5 million in art and jewels last week, faces a deporta-

tion hearing next month for alleged visa violations.

Mr. Cheng, who is wanted by
Taiwanese authorities for an alleged \$7.5-million fraud, could be sent back to be tried in his homeland, U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman Omer Sewell said Tnesday.

The Taiwan government has sought his extradition since shortly

after his arrival here in 1979, but U.S. officials turned down the re-quest because the United States has no extradition agreement with

However, Mr. Sewell said, Mr. Cheng has overstayed his visa and was rejected for permanent resi-

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

Soviet Union that it sees no point

m resuming negotiations on their disputed border soon, but did not

The Foreign Ministry said Tues-

day that the Soviet ambassador had been told that the deadlock in the 12-year border talks gave little prospect of progress, although Pe-king remains committed to a nego-

Concessions

"The negotiations aimed at solv-

ing the boundary questions had for a long time failed to achieve the results they should have, "a minis-

try spokesman said, quoting from

the note given to the ambassador on Saturday. "Adequate prepara-tions should be made before nego-

tiations can be resumed. As to

when to resume the negotiations, it

can be decided by the two sides through diplomatic channels."

China's reply to a Soviet propos-al in September to resume the talks

appeared to be intended to elicit some concessions from Moscow or at least to obtain a conciliatory

tiated settlement.

foreclose new talks with Moscow.

PEKING - China has told the

China Suspends Talks

With Russia on Border

dency because of his alleged crimes in Taiwan. David Unrot, an attorney for Mr. Cheng, said the businessman denies any wrongdoing and plans to appear at his hearing to contest

his deportation. Mr. Cheng came to the United States on a business visa in 1979 — shortly before a warrant was issued for his arrest in Taiwan -Mr. Sewell said. He extended the visa once and, when it expired again last Jan. 7, he applied for permanent residency.

But Mr. Cheng failed to leave the country when his petition for permanent residency was denied, and INS investigators traced him to Los Angeles, Mr. Sewell said. He was arrested last June and was released on a \$10,000 bond, pending appeals.

A warrant issued for his arrest Taiwan in 1979 accesses him of 5970,000 in real estate frauds. However, Mr. Sewell said, subse-

· China has eased its own terms

somewhat, diplomats say. Last month, Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, told Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of

West Germany's Christian Social

Union, that the border talks could

be separated from the hroader bi-lateral discussions that were bro-

ken off with the Soviet interven-

tion in Afghanistan two years ago. He also seemed to suggest that China would respond to evidence of a Soviet desire to improve rela-

Peking's criticism of Soviet poli-

cies around the world continues

without letup, however, and Chi-

nese commentators daily urge vigi-lance against the expansion of So-viet influence.

In proposing that border talks be resumed, the Soviet Union had

prochement, diplomats here said.

not, would backfire," a Western diplomat said. "In the United States, the conservatives would

say, We told you the Chinese were

not to be trusted — they're Com-munists,' and io Western Europe

and Japan, other questions would be raised about Peking's reliability

as a partner."

quent tovestigations indicate Mr. Cheng's suspected fraud may total more than \$7.5 million. He said Mr. Cheng reportedly deposited his money to U.S. banks and is believed to have expanded his for-time in the United States to about

Programs intended to help them

have been battered hy the Reagan

administration's efforts to cut the

budget and reduce the regulatory

role of government, hy a lack of funds at the local level and by a

backlash from politicians who see some of demands made by the

"I got one letter that seemed to sum it up," said Dennis Cannon, a

Disabled Persons it should have

Mr. Cannon, himself confined to a wheelchair, works in the Office of Technical Services for a

small regulatory agency called the Architectural and Transportation

responsible for establishing stand-ards for making U.S. government buildings and [ederally financed

facilities accessible to the handi-

Earlier this month, faced with a

move to rescind its rules entirely,

the board unanimously accepted a revised set of regulations consider-

ably less stringent, and less expen-sive, than it had ordered.

Earlier, the U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Colum-

his ruled that stringent regulations

handicapped as too expensive.

Mr. Sewell said Mr. Cheng whose name in Chinese is Chen Weng-ping, comes from a wealthy family of manufacturers. He allegedly used his credit to write frandulent checks to buy property in Taipei and then resold the property, Mr. Sewell said.

Meanwhile, an FBI spokesman said Tuesday that is is launching a major investigation into the burglary, which is the largest ever re-ported in Los Angeles County. Spokesman John Hoos said invesrigators suspect that the burglars may have committed the federal crime of interstate transportation of stolen property in order to fence

Reagan Policies Linked to Curbs

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Human rights suffered a drastic setback during the past year in Latin America, according to a report to be issued Thursday by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a liberal

Naming the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala as the tors" for the second year, the council accused them of nearly 30,000 civilian deaths. It called the record of Nicaragua "mixed," but added: "The Sandinista regime has shown admirable restraint in avoiding violent repressive tactics

offered China a chance to play its
"Russian card," hut Peking's
unhappiness with the United
States over Taiwan and other isso common in the region,"
The report condemned Cuba for mistreating some of its estimated 1,000 political prisoners, but con-cluded its record "in no way comsues has not reached the point where it is willing to raise fears in the West of a Chinese-Soviet rappares to the brutal practices of such prime violators as El Salva-dor, Guatemala and Argentina." That is a tactic that, as likely as

Landslide Kills 10 in Peru

United Press International LIMA - A landslide of mud and rocks on Tuesday killed at least 10 persons and injured 60 in small Andean town of Yanacocha. 120 miles northeast of here. aothorities said.



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and elevators on subways, exceed-ed the intent of the Rehabilitation New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — The nation's handicapped are coming to the end of 1981 — designated the international Year of Handi-capped Persons — worse off, in some legislative areas, than they were when the year started. Act of 1973.

That act, regarded as something of "bill of rights" for the handi-capped, declared that "no other-wise qualified handicapped indi-vidual shall be denied the benefits of any program receiving federal financial assistance."

The two actions, the drastic scal-ing down of rules and the softening of the Transportation Department's guidelines, represent a sharp shift in the government's at-titude toward the handicapped, resulting primarily from the growing cost of programs to benefit them. Even while cities are buying spe-

transportation specialist in Washington, who helps oversee programs for the handicapped that involve federal funds. "He said, Indrastically on plans for further changes. stead of the International Year of The elimination of propose been the International Year of Dismantling Programs."

rules that would have required renovation of older transit facilities and federally leased buildings, in-

cial equipment to allow access to handicapped people, the easing of rules has enabled them to cut back

Handicapped in U.S. Face Fund Cut.

And Move to Rescind 'Bill of Rights' cluding thousands of postal facili-ties, would save hundreds of millions of dollars each year, federal officials estimated.

While the act provides aids for the blind and deaf, the greatest cost, and thus the greatest controversy, surrounds requirements that facilities be accessible to people in

Organizations for the handicapped point out that for those in wheelchairs, life in a normal setting is a series of ohstacles. They cannot, for example, go up or down stairs, climb curbs, enter revolving doors, board buses, enter

many doors or use most toilets.
All of these facilities and dozens of others would have to be redesigned to accommodate the handi-capped. But such changes in public places are of no use to a chair-bound shopper who finally makes it to the grocery store — which is private — only to find that the steel posts designed to prevent theft of grocery carts also keep him

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empowers the government to im-prison, for up to two years without trial, persons suspected of endan-gering state security. Cardinal Franjo Seper, Key Papal Aide, Dies

VATICAN CITY — Cardinal Franjo Seper, 76, long one of the most powerful figures in the Vatican incrarchy, died Wednesday after a heart attack; Vatican Radio

He was prefect of the Congrega-tion for the Doctrine of the Faith,

OBITUARIES

which judges heresies and formerly was known as the Holy Office. Cardinal Seper gave up the posi-tion last month after submitting a formal request for retirement. Pope John Paul II then gave the job to Cardinal Jozef Ratzinger,

former archbishop of Munich.

Under Cardinal Seper, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith took an active role protecting what it saw as the purity of Catholic teaching. The congregation was the main force in strong Variance.

DEATH NOTICE

Galerie Masght S.A. regrets
to annouse the death of.
BRAM VAN VELDE
on December 28, in Grintand (Var), at the
age of 86, Private services attended by close
family were held at the Arks Cemetery on
December 30, 1981.
GALFRIE MAEGHT S.A.
11 for de Teheran Paris 8

liberal theologians Hans Küng of Switzerland and Edward Schille-becks of the Netherlands.

beeckx of the Netherlands.

Cardinal Seper, who was born m what is now Yugoslavia, was ordained a priest in 1930 and made a cardinal to 1965 by Pope Paul VI. He had been archbishop of Zagreb for eight years when he was summoned to the Vatican post in 1968, to succeed Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani

in pectore, or secret, cardinal named by Pope John Paul in June 1979. Of the 124 cardinals, 15 are older than 80 and therefore ineligible to take part in papal elections.

Archbishop Bezaleri Ndahura LONDON (UPI) — The Angli-can archbishop of Burundi, Rwan-da and Zaire, Bezaleri Ndahura, 51, died Dec. 25 after a heart al-tack, a spokesman for the church said here Wednesday.

Bram van Velde PARIS (AP) — Bram van Velde, 86, a Dutch-born painter, died Monday at his home in Grimand, southern France, after a long ill-

His paintings hang in many mu- Mr. Krieza was nominated for Americans living absenus around the world. Books il- the Nobel Prize for literature 10 Tnesday of pneumonia.

With his death, the members to the Sacred College of Cardinals dropped to 124, and an additional

Cardinal Franjo Seper lustrated by Mr. van Velde include plays by Samuel Becken, who was a close friend.

Miroslav Krleza

BELGRADE (Renters) ---Miroslav Krleza, 88, the writer whose works have been translated toto 40 languages, died Tuesday in Zagreb, capital of his native Croa-

tia, Tanjug reported.

Mr. Krieza was nominated for

major literary awards. He was first published in 1917 as a poet but he went on to write novels, short stories and plays. He joined the Communist Party at its creation in 1919 and was for many years a member of the National Assembly.

James C. Davis ATLANTA (UPI) - James C. Davis, 86, an opponent of racial integration who was as a U.S. con-

man from Atlanta's 5th District from 1946 to 1962, died Mon-F.F. McNaughton YUMA, Ariz. (UPI) — F.F. McNaughton, 91, a former reporter and foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune who founded a newspaper and radio group that includes properties in Illinois, Arizona and California,

Alan Rothenberg

died Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (WP) - Alan Rothenberg, 39, a former tax coun-sel for the Republican minority of the House Ways and Means Com-mittee who helped persuade Congress to liberalize tax treatment of Americans living abroad, died

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On Latin Rights gesture, diplomats here believe, by holding out the possibility of fu-ture talks.

research organization representing U.S. religious, trade union and

other groups.
"These reverses," it said, "were directly linked to policies adopted by President Reagan" which it said "substituted militaristic, securityrelated considerations for a genoine concern for human life, with a catastrophic effect on the lives of Latin Americans," it said.

area's "worst human rights viola-



Thursday, December 31 1981-Friday, January 1 1982

The Perfect Sanction

How nice it would be if the United States had ready a list of perfect sanctions to apply against the Soviet Union for violating international norms. These would bring the Kremlin instantly to its knees, and they would hurt the United States and its friends scarcely at all. You could give no more welcome a holiday gift to your favorite foreignpolicy-maker than a full matched set of perfect sanctions.

And now back to the real world. In that dusty realm, all sanctions are imperfect. They hit the Kremlin, though not so hard as to make it buckle. They also impose a cost on the U.S. and Western side. The great powers, in their mntual distrust, have been careful not to make themselves hostage one to the other. The balance of power is a balance of vulnerability, too.

The sanctions against the Soviet Union that President Reagan announced Tuesday should be seen in this context. They will hurt but not cripple the Soviet Union. They will also inflict certain losses upon the United States and Western Europe. It was, however, essential to make clear Moscow's ultimate responsibility for the Polish Army's crackdown on Solidarity. Not to make Moscow pay some price, and not to be ready to accept

some sacrifice themselves, would make Americans collaborators of sorts. Especially is this so while Polish workers, using their chief remaining weapon, withhold their productive labor. U.S. sanctions against Moscow (and Warsaw) will weigh less than the Poles' own resistance to martial law. But Americans cannot let the Polish people struggle on

West Europeans, as well as the Soviets, we trust, will pay close attention to the way Mr. Reagan is proceeding. He has moved deliberately, consulting the allies as he goes. He gave the Soviets fair and discreet warning. What he asks of them is, by any mature standard, reasonable: to abide by their Helsinki word and to allow in Poland a course foreign to official Soviet taste but respectful of legitimate Soviet security interests. He holds out to the Kremlin the carrot of a fuller dialogue as well as the stick of still-tougher sanctions.

In recent years Americans have become decidedly more aware of Europe's greater stake in doing business as usual with the Soviet Union. They will not understand, however, why they should be more concerned than Europeans by the thrust of Soviet-sponsored military power in the heart of Europe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Into a Monetary Fog

For the past two years, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board has made economic policy and economic history — by controlling the growth of the nation's supply of money. But as time passes, the technique is rendering itself obsolete. The policy itself is generating responses that make its key indicators ambignous and unreliable, and no one is more aware of it than the people who run the Federal Reserve. In a speech in Washington this week, Anthony Solomon, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, described the difficulties now developing and suggested that it won't be long before the country is forced to find another way to steer its monetary policy.

Mr. Solomon was delivering a message to the Reagan administration's Treasury Department, among others, and to its resident monetarists. Monetarism holds that inflation can be controlled only one way — by a firm grip on the money supply. The Federal Reserve had traditionally used interest rates as its targets in guiding policy, but high inflation in the 1970s badly skewed them. In late 1979, it turned to the present practice of setting the size of the money supply as its target and letting interest rates go wherever the market took them. The market took them exy high. Those astonishing rates in turn quickly began to change the ways in which

constant relationships between the money supply and the operation of the rest of the economy. By carefully controlling the money supply, the theory holds, the government can manage the economy and, in particular, the inflation rate. Mr. Solomon observed that the

people thought about money, and handled it.

Monetarism assumes that there is a set of

process seems to be reversing itself — that the Federal Reserve increasingly is able to influence the size of the money supply only by speeding or slowing the growth of the whole economy. High inflation is rapidly teaching people to carry on their businesses with very little or no money, as money is traditionally defined. The rise of new institutions — the money market mutual funds, for example - are rapidly destroying the meaning of the familiar measures of the money supply and are raising unmanageable questions regarding what is to be counted.

Mr. Solomon's warning acquires additional importance with President Reagan's decision to let his budget deficits rise. The president is now relying on the Federal Reserve's monetary policy as the country's sole weapon against inflation. The higher the deficits go, the greater the strain on monetary ' policy will become - as, meanwhile, the bble in the steering mechanism incre

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Politics of Extradition

Terrorism is playing havoc with the law of international extradition. Two current cases show the need for tightening the United States' rules for dealing with fugitives from criminal charges in another nation. In particular, they illustrate the need to curtail the role of U.S. courts in what is an essentially diplomatic process.

In one case, two years of court battles ended with the deportation of Ziad abu Eain, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to Israel He faces trial there for a 1979 bombing in Tiberias that killed two children and seriously injured 36 other civilians. Despite the judicious - indeed, excessive - care that his extradition received in the United States country, the UN General Assembly denounced it, thus showing more anti-Israel sentiment than understanding of extradition principles.

The other case concerns Desmond Mackin, a member of the Irish Republican Army wanted for trial in Britain for the shooting of a British soldier in Belfast. The U.S. Justice Department has appealed a federal court ruling that blocks Mr. Mackin's extradition.

Both cases concern murderous assaults and protests by the accused that their "political" behavior puts them beyond the reach of extradition treaties. And indeed there is a "political offense" exception in all 90 of the 'United States' extradition treaties.

Although terrorism can be defined as politically motivated violence, that does not mean terrorist acts qualify for the political

exception. The crime attributed to Mr. Eain was planting a bomb in a crowded market where children were celebrating Independence Day. Shooting a British soldier on plainclothes patrol in Northern Ireland has more political flavor, but still seems unworthy of recognition by law. Granting asylum to either of these fugitives would dangerously legitimize indiscriminate terrorism.

In extensive hearings, the courts properly established that the charges were extraditable offenses under the treaties and that they were supported by enough evidence to establish a probable cause of guilt, by U.S. standards. But in trying to decide whether the crimes were "political," the judges were driven far afield, to inconsistent rulings.

The court that allowed Mr. Eain's deporta-

tion delved into Middle East conditions but found no political context for the random violence. The other court held a week of hearings about the Irish troubles and determined, contrary to the official U.S. position, that the Mackin case grew out of a commonly recognized political "uprising."

A better division of labor is provided by the United States' newly ratified treaties with the Netherlands and Colombia. They assign the "political" questions exclusively to the secretary of state. Beyond specific treaties, both the Carter and Reagan administrations have favored amending the general extradition law to the same end. Leaving diplomacy to diplomats provides better, speedier justice.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

How to End Chinese Bickering?

At the highest level, the Deng administration has completed the changeover from Maoist extremists to those loyal to his style of pragmatism. At the lower levels, confusion and bitterness remain. Many who were thrown out in the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated but have not yet got their old jobs back. Those who have got them back

see their brutal persecutors in the Cultural Revolution unpunished; worse, they find themselves amid junior officials who ostracize or ignore them. How can the bickering be ended? And who can blame the millions who have endured so many political upheavals since 1949 for doubting whether Dengism has come to stay?"

- From The Times (London).

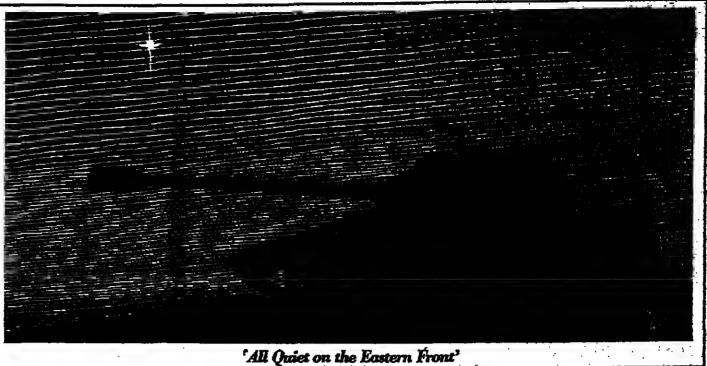
Dec. 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Toxic Margarine

NEW YORK - Ten million pounds of oleomargarine, or butterine, much of it containing poisonous coloring matter and manufactured from disease-breeding fats, has been forced into New York City from New Jersey during the last year, contrary to the law, which prohibits its sale or use. This traffic has been carried on at great profit, while Dr. Thomas Darlington has protested that it is no concern of the Department of Health, of which he is the head. Prosecutions have been brought by the State Agricultural Commission, but with little effect. Oleomargarine is sold without hindrance in all tenement districts and many unscrupulous dealers pass it out as creamery hutter at high prices.

1931: Finnish Prohibition

HELSINKI - After the two-day Finnish national referendum on prohibition, wet adherents bet 3 to I that the dry law will be abolished. A large portion of the electorate, particularly in districts where workers are predominant, abstained from voting. Surprise was caused by the fact that voting was exceedingly slow in the home districts of the Lapuan movement, a nationwide organization of extreme conservatives who demanded the immediate repeal of the prohibition law. In the Valamo constituency, which includes the largest Greek Orthodox convent in Finland, many hundreds of monks east their votes in such rapid succession that the ballots were exhausted on the



Ending a Year of Reaganomics: Letter of Disillusionment From a Supporter

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — In his ami-able way, Ronald Reagan ends his first year as president by striking an optimistic note. He's going to stick with his economic program, certain that it will produce the desired results in the end.

By following his plan, he says, the United States will experience "increasing prosperity and produc-tivity for all." He adds, "That's what our program is aimed to do, and I have every confidence it is going to do it."

Every American joins him in

that hope. But this year ends with increasing evidence that many are growing less confident of his leadership. The latest Harris survey, among others, shows Reagan's approval rating below Jimmy Carter's after the same time in off-

Much of this erosion in popular support is inevitable, part of the pattern that makes the modern presidency so difficult. With Reagan, a deeper political problem exists. It involves the belief that, despite his assertions, his program benefits the few at the expense of the many.

Doubt about the fairness of the

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan did almost everything he said he'd do. But some of it didn't work, and some of it was irrelevant. So the year ends with the administration floundering in tri-

umph.

The reason is that the goals attained by the presi-

dent were heavily ideological. Since the Reagan ide-

ology bears scant relation to the real world, his suc-

cesses make only slight progress on the true problems

of stagflation in the economy and declining U.S. in-

Cutting the role of government was the top item on the president's ideological agenda, and he delivered with a vengeance. About \$35 billion was cut out of

the 1982 budget. The Energy and Education depart-

ments are on the way to extinction. So, for all practi-

cal purposes, are many regulations that industry found burdensome, and not a few social programs.

once again Reagan delivered handsomely. He not

only put through Congress a record cut in individual

income taxes, he also instituted a fundamental

change in the system - indexing of tax brackets after

Rebuilding the military and reaffurning U.S. sup-port for foreign friends were other objectives on which Reagan showed well. The military budget that

passed through Congress constitutes a peacetime

rhetoric, and the Consumer Price Index, which rose by more than 13 percent in 1980, is probably going to

show an increase of less than 10 percent this year.

But the impetus for the drop came almost entirely from the Federal Reserve Board. Evidence of its pre-

dominant influence hies in two associated develop-ments that the Reagan administration neither sought

Recession is one. Gross national product limped

along during the first three quarters of the year, and

fell sharply in the last quarter. Unemployment rose

Budget deficits are the second unexpected develop-

to 8.4 percent, and looks like going higher.

Curbing inflation also figured large in the Reagan

Reducing taxes was a second item on the list, and

fluence abroad.

nor expected.

Reagan economic program comes from a wide spectrum of society. Not the least, it includes those who voted for Reagan, still want him to succeed, but are becoming distilu-Consider the concern, carefully and thoughtfully expressed, by one Reagan voter in the heart of

Reagan country in the West.

I.A. (for Ivan Alwyn) Goodall. 73, a driver for more than 50 years and I never even had a parking ticket"), who operated a limousine service at the time of his retire-

ment, writes, in longhand, from Fredonia Ariz: Dear Sir: Please may I take the liberty of writing to you and to ask if you would publish the contents of this letter in your newspaper? I realize that if it was sent to any source in the White House that it would not

get any further than the person who opened it. Along with many other people I have a grievance about certain things in the present administration. Re: Social Security and some

Floundering in the Real World

By Joseph Kraft

My wife and myself are getting by on a combined income of little more than \$130 per week. Some people are even on a less income than that. One big worry of ours is medical payments. Out of our Social Security we all pay toward Medicare. To help support that we have to pay many more dollars for other insurance, out of the allow-ance we receive, which cuts our inance we receive, which cuts our moderably. To date we have to pay the first \$60 for doctor's office calls, which I understand is being raised to \$75 in January. On top of this we have to buy the medicine prescribed by the doctor. Just recently my wife had to have a prescription which cost \$35, which is a medication which has to be renewed every few has to be renewed every few weeks....In January hospital costs on Medicare are being raised by 27 percent which means that supple-

creased accordingly. It grieves me to hear Mr. Stockman and the president say that they will have to make further cuts into various social programs. Many handicapped, mentally de-

ment. The recession has curtailed tax receipts severe-

ly, and is going to raise expenditures for such items as unemployment insurance. The deficit, which the

administration had hoped to reduce from about \$40

billion in fiscal 1982 to zero in 1984, now appears to

be growing from more than \$100 billion in 1982 to

Both for psychological reasons, and because of the drain on credit, deficits of that size promote infla-

tion. As matters stand now, the recovery apt to fol-low the present recession will also see a surge in infla-

tion. The Fed will have to hold credit tight, aborting

Reagan, in the interest of cutting deficits, cats his

words about raising taxes or cutting military spend-

ing. The effort to make the president swallow his

ideological pride on those issues explains the recent

Foreign countries have not failed to notice the

floundering. Nations ready to muffle differences of

opinion when Reagan seemed master of his own

house have recently begun to give louder voice to

The European allies have made known their dis-

taste for the bellicose style of the administration's

military buildup - and for some of its particular

features. Isracli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has

cried to the heavens his deep suspicion of the admin-istration's rapprochement with the Arab world. The Arabs, including Saudi Arabia, have responded by moving away from the strategic consensus the Reagan administration hoped to build as an ap-

Without close support from the European allies and relative calm in the Middle East, the United States has little leverage against the Communist world. The president in his Christmas message struck

on the issue of Poland the firm tone dear to his ideo-logical constituency. But as a practical matter, Russia

Escape from that plight is possible, but only if

more than \$150 billion in 1984.

floundering in Washington.

mentary insurance is being in-

fected etc. children and adults are being deprived of education and training which would make them more or less self supporting or less dependent on government help.

Recently, as was very much in
the news, Mrs. Reagan was not
happy because the china in the
White House did not all match.

white House that not all match.

I wonder, does she realize that
many people do not possess even
odd dishes and...do not have sufficient food to put on them?

The president has said many
times that his family were poor when he was being raised. I won-der just how poor, as he does not seem to have too much feeling now

for the poor people.

My wife and myself both voted for Mr. Reagan as we thought he would be good for the country gen-erally. Not realizing that now, he and Mr. Stockman are making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

My suggestion would be that when they are discussing cuts, they ought to stop at the top and work down. If all the thousands of government officials would set an example and take a cut in salaries of I percent or 2 percent I am sure this would help the economy as much as anything and set an exam-ple for others. That would only be a small reduction in their high sale a small remarkon in their right salaries, but I feel sure would remp a
considerable benefit for many
poor people. Also if they would
cut out their "tax paid" expenses
would be another suggestion.
I could go on with many more,
but I do feel, as others do, that
these mentioned would make the
managing of records feel better if

majority of people feel better if they felt that those in the upper income groups were willing to play their part and take cuts.

I trust that I will reserve a reply with possibly some comments these matters.

Respectfully yours, Mr. I.A. Goodali.

I don't know how Mr. Goodall would turn up in the poll figures, if at all, but his words, so temperate-

ly expressed, should register in high volume in the White House. Clearly, he's one of the millions who felt something was wrong with the way the country was func-tioning. Like them, he wanted to give the system a shaking to make better. He's no ideologue, and he doesn't want something for nothing. He expects to take his share in any sacrifices necessary to achieve a new prosperity. But he wants the burden applied equally, and senses — no, believes — that isn't the

Comments, Mr. Goodalli You need none, except this. You're right. This program is weighted solidly in favor of the better off, with people like you paying the greater price. But the president doesn't seem to realize it, and that spells more problems for him, and is in the months to come. 01981. The Washington Post.

the case of Camp David; it might happen again. What happens if Is-raeli needs in future peace negotia-

comes away with more time to do its dirty work, and the Poles get a candle in the window 01981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

In India By Jonathan Power

Pressures

For Bomb

NEW DELHI — Indus's music-ar bomb lobby has many voices. There are those who feel that nuclear weapons are simply "correctly of power": India will always be regarded as a secund-rate developing country until it has us nuclear arismal; China carned Nixon's respect when it went nuclear. lodis should do the same.

Then there are those Indians who feel that over the leng run it is China that poses the most serious threat to India's security and for that reason alone a deterrent canability is a prime necessity. But by far the most popular lobby by nu-chear weapons comes from those who watch with trapidation Pakistan's move toward the day when it explodes its first nuclear device — maybe less than a year away.

This is a popular issue in India and there many who argue that Indira Gandhi will not be able to hold the tide, that she will be forced by the shear weight of public could be to the shear weight of public could be the shear weight of the shear weight lic opinion to order, at best, a re-peat of India's 1974 explosion — which technically was a peaceful device — or, at worst, something with more obvious and visible mil-

tary implications.

Mrs. Gendini meintains that she will not be "pushed around by public opinion in that way." At the same time she makes clear that she sees no good reason why Indian scientists should not be allowed to experiment with nuclear explosions for "scientific purposes."

Opinion Roused

The fact of the matter is that indian opinion is already already roused. The decision of the Reagan dministration to massively rearm Pakistan and to do away with the Symington amendment, which de-nied Pakistan and and military support as long as there was evidence that it was going nuclear, has convinced many doubters that India is becoming dangerously isolated. How different it was only three

years ago. Then, although it was known that Pakistan had embarked on its nuclear program, there was good reason to believe that the Indian government of Morari Desai might actually sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. At the very least India would have agreed to making a formal pledge not to build nuclear weapons, together with acceptance of regular outside inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But the United States, instead of concentrating its energy on giving Desai the room for maneuver he required, began pressuring him with the 1978 Nonproliferation Act, which in effect mandated that India should receive no more sup-plice of enriched aranium unless it opened up all its nuclear facilities

This backed India into a corner. If Desai had made a formal commitment to renounce nuclear weapons it would have been interpreted as assessabing to U.S. pres-

From then on, it was all downhill. The superpowers made little or no progress on disammant, which had been a long-standing pro-condition for India — and incidentally for the signatories of the nonproliferation treaty -- agreeing to forgo nuclear weapons. Then, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States made the decision to rearm Pakistan. Now the indications are that the Indian subcontinent is perched on the edge of a terrifying nuclear

Uranium Pact

This, however, is only part of the story. At the same time that the Reagan administration has been pushing through Congress its arms program for Pakistan and fighting for the lifting of the Symington amendment, it has been putting renewed pressure on New Delhi, indicating that it will terminate its agreement to supply India with enriched uranium.

This would cut what remains of the umbilical cord between the United States and India. While the uranium agreement is intact, India feels duty-bound not to bring into active service its own reprocessing plant, which would have the capacity to produce significant amounts

ity to produce aignificant amounts of bomb-grade plutonium.

The Carter administration had managed to wring out of Congress a temporary reprieve. The Reagan administration, apparently, does not feel it can do the same.

In Indian eyes, this is nonscose. If Reagan can persuade Congress to lift its restrictions on Pakistan. which is actively building a nuclear device, then surely it can persuade Congress to lift its restrictions on India, which isn't.

U.S. diplomacy in southern Asia seems to be hopelessly flawed. There has never been a good argument for wooing dictatorial Pakistan at the expense of alienating democratic India. But certainly not if the only outcome is to drive Mrs. Gandhi right into the arms of the nuclear bomb lobby.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Listes

An Israeli Presence vs. Annexation in Golan By Haim Shur that today's hawks may become to-morrow's doves. This happened in

Heights is especially signifi-cant to Israelis. In contrast to attiish nation's history and its hometudes toward the West Bank, land. In order to attain peace, which is so vital to the future safecurity mingled with historical atty of Israel, we support compromtachments and avowals of a supises that will continue the peace posed divine right, sensitivity process while at the same time enioward the Heights stems from sesuring Israel's security. curity considerations alone. The recently adopted Knesset

infinite harm.

cease-fire.

measure to extend Israeli law to

the Golan Heights is causing Israel

any willingness to enter into peace negotiations with Israel. On the

contrary, every statement or action

by Damascus indicates just the op-

posite. But, to this very day, Syria has adhered to the 1974 truce

agreement between Syria and the

United Nations and Israel and the

United Nations, and every six

months it reaffirms this agreement,

which provided the basis for hav-

ing UN forces monitor the 1973

In reality, Israel controls the

Heights and will continue to do so

as long as no other agreement is reached between Syria and Israel.

The law recently enacted makes no

practical difference. It certainly

does not improve Israel's adminis-

trative and military hold on the

Heights. Moreover, it encourages

extremism in the Arab world,

hands diplomatic weapons to Isra-

el's enemies and weakens pros-

pects of negotiations with Syria. In

addition, it is especially embarrass-

ing to Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel despite the risk

of strained relations with other

What prompted the Likud gov-ernment to initiate a law that, from

all aspects, is highly negative?

If we examine both foreign- and

Arab countries.

Syria has not, to date, showed

Whoever dominates the Heights both determines the security of dozens of Jewish communities in upper Galilee, which lies below, and controls the primary water sources of Israel.

In contrast to attitudes toward all the other conquered territories, by more than 90 percent of Israel's population, that even if a peace treaty were concluded between Syria and Israel tomorrow, an Israeli presence nevertheless would be essential on the Heights.

Beyond this consensus, however, there are differences between Israeli "doves," among whom I in-clude myself, and "hawks." These diversities break down as follows.

The doves don't consider the present cease-fire border between Syria and Israel to be the permanent border, and realistically understand that Israel most withdraw from the present buffer-zone line, even though an Israeli presence in the Heights must be ensured.

Compromises

The doves are motivated by one consideration only: There must be a guarantee of the continued existence and security of Israel within secure borders. All other considerations are alien to our spirit. We are no less patriotic than any other sector in Israeli society and we do not lack sentiment toward the Jewdomestic-policy considerations, a common denominator is the gov-ernment's lack of understanding of Israel's status in the global alignment in general and the Middle

Another explanation is the gov-ernment's desire to prove to Israeli hawks that it is not a government of retreat but rather one that knows how to annex when it wants to. Beyond this, the Likud government has allowed declaratory acts
— which lean on "historical and divine rights" - to replace coherent policy and political

Although the Begin government recently won two no-confidence

tions change attitudes toward the Golan Heights?

If Israel reached a point where no option except a painful com-promise remained, it might lose many of its bargaining cards — losses that would have been avoidable if the government had not adopted extremist positions.

There is an ancient Hebrew saying: "Wanting too much leaves you with nothing." This, unfortunately, is the lesson

votes, those votes clearly showed the narrowness of the parliamentary margin that the government enjoys. This narrowness is reflected in public opinion on fundamental issues of Israeli politics - the Israeli history that yesterday's Times.

Katharine Graham

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

General Manager, Asso: Alain Leenar 34-34 Heatenay Raud, Ross 1801, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28-56 1879, Telen, 61170 DECEMBER

ment is pursuing

Haim Sha, former editor of the daily Al Hamismar, is international secretary of the United Workers Party of Israel, which is in the oppoeconomy and society. Further-sition Labor alignment. He wrote more, there is evidence in recent this article for The New York

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of the policy - if it can be termed

a policy - that the present govern-

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The Race to Exploit Antarctica

Thursday, December 31 1981-Friday, January 1 1982

As Nations Compete for Food and Energy Resources, Lure of Riches Vies With Spirit of Safeguards Treaty

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Servi New York Times Service

A MUNDSEN-SCOTT SOUTH POLE

STATION, Antarctica — Just 20 years
ago, a landmark international treaty set aside
the Antarctic continent for scientific and other
peaceful purposes "forever" and declared it
immune from international discord.

Now, tensions over the fate of the world's
last unexploited continent are rising rapidly.
The treaty nations realize that Antarctica and
its shelf may soon be ripe for commercial de-

its shelf may soon be ripe for commercial de-velopment to help satisfy worldwide demands

for new food and energy sources.

The treaty is kept alive by a fear among the 14 signatories that the United Nations of another international body will get involved if they fail to resolve Antarctica's political future among themselves. Last July, meeting in Bue-nos Aires, officials of the 14 countries agreed to develop a regime governing mineral exploi-tation "as a matter of urgency."

Ine agreement is just one of many indica-tions that the heroic age of intrepid explorers and scientists has ended. The continent is now

almost fully mapped and explored.

Last winter, the crew members at this station installed in their exercise room a whirlpool bath in which they luxuristed in warm water while gazing up at these words on the wall: "Great God! This Is an Awful Place."
The inscription mocked the last words of Capt. Robert F. Scott, the British explorer who wrote them in his journal before freezing to death returning from the pole in 1912.

Souvenirs for Tourists

Today the pole is served by almost daily Hercules C-130 flights, carrying fresh vegetables and other supplies from McMurdo Station, the main American base 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) north of here. McMurdo itself has expanded into a true city with a summer population of 1,000, a 24-hour FM radio station, a television station, 800 telephones, two airfields and 130 buildings.

Before the summer ends in February, the supply store expects to sell 16,000 souvenir Tshirts and sweatshirts emblazoned with pengnins and icicles and nearly 3,000 stuffed toy penguins at \$11 apiece to Navy personnel, sci-entists, civilian construction workers and a long list of visitors and tourists.

Eagerness for a Stake

The promise of riches seems bright enough that many countries are making heavy new investments to establish their presence here and to make resource surveys this southern sum-

West Germany offers a case in point. So ea-ger was the Bonn government to install a permanent Antarctic station before the Buenos Aires meeting that the station was set up 750 miles (1,250 kilometers) from the intended

spot because the ship carrying it could not break through the ice in time. The West Germans are also building an \$80million ocean research vessel, and the Japanese National Oil Corp. is beginning the second year of a three-year search for undersea oil. Even Poland, for all its domestic and economic troubles, has been pursuing an ambitious re-search program, with emphasis on exploiting krill, the tiny shrimplike creatures that are so abundant in Antarctic waters and hold the promise of tripling the world fish catch.

Meanwhile, the Russians have ringed the continent with seven all-year stations, and it is widely suspected in Western countries that they are trying to become the dominant politically are trying to become the dominant politically. cal power on the ice. The United States has

only four permanently manned stations.

Such countries as China, Peru, Uruguay,
Brazil and Taiwan have also shown new inter-

Spirit of Treaty

The United States retains, despite budget cuts in Washington, the most ambitious re-search program here. This season, the National Science Foundation, which is primarily re-sponsible for the U.S. presence, will deploy 287 scientists on 81 studies of Antarctic glaciology, geology, weather and upper-atmos-

Among scientists, the spirit of the Antarctic treaty, which calls for scientific cooperation and free exchange of information, persists. In-deed, despite the chill in Soviet-U.S. relations. 13 American scientists are working aboard the Soviet vessel Mikhail Somov.

A steady stream of Russian, Chinese, French, Australian, New Zealand and other scientists is welcomed at McMurdo, Pole, Palmer, Northern Victoria Land and other U.S. outposts.

The prospect of commercial exploitation is not entirely welcome to the scientists, who have long held de facto title to this property.

But they seem largely resigned to it.

"There is a lot of unease," said Donald Sineff, a seal expert from the University of Minnesota. "It is inevitable exploitation will take place, but I remain optimistic we can set up guidelines and rules first."

How soon exploitation will come is a matter of speculation, and predictions are vulnerable to swings in world commodity prices.

"As far as we know, there are no oil or mineral deposits in the Antarctic that are extractable with present technology at today's prices," said James H. Zumberge, a geologist who is the president of the University of Southern California.

"So we are dealing with an academic ques-tion for the moment," said Mr. Zumberge, the U.S. delegate to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, an international body studying the possible environmental consequences of large-scale exploitation of the con-

"But God knows what would happen if the Middle East oil was shut off again. It was not too long ago that people said it was impossible to exploit Arctic gas and oil."

Mining Potential

What kind of resources might the Antarctic

wastes yield, and in what quantifies?
Geologists know that the continent has a close geological affinity to South Africa, South America and Australia, all of which evolved from the same supercontinent as Antarctica and have valuable mineral deposits.

About a dozen potentially minable minerals, including coal and ores of copper, lead, gold and iron, are believed to lie in the trans-Antarctic mountains. A particularly promising area is the Dufek Massif, a layered rock mass similar to formations in Ontario and South Africa that are rich in nickel, chromium, platinum and copper. But none of these commodities are yet so scarce that there is serious talk of mining them here.

One Antarctic resource — krill — is already being liarvested by the Soviet Union, Japan and Poland for human and animal consumption. Total annual catch is about 200,000 tons, but the potential has been estimated as high as 150 million tons.

Speculative Estimates

The most enticing prospect is oil. Attention is focused on the western Antarctic continental shelf in the Ross, Bellingshansen and Weddell seas, parts of the shelf once contiguous with the extensive oil fields between Tasmania and Australia before the Southern Hemisphere continents drifted apart. Highly speculative estimates of the Antarctic reserves run to 50 bilhon gallons or more, even though there is no proof of any oil at all.

Little was known about these resources when the Antarctic treaty was negotiated in 1959 and signed in 1961.

"My profession is geology, and I would not give a nickel for all the mineral resources I know in Antarctics," Lanrence M. Gould, chairman of the National Academy of Science's committee on polar research, told a con-

It was thus not hard to finesse the territorial claims, some overlapping, pressed by Argenti-na, Australia, Britain, Chile, France, New Zea-land and Norway. The other parties to the treaty — Belgium, Japan, South Africa, the United States and the Soviet Union — neither accept nor dispute the claims.

Treaty Appears Shortsighted

The treaty, since joined by Poland and West Germany, since joined by roland and west Germany, suspends the claims for at least 30 years, permits free access to all parts of the continent for peaceful uses and prohibits military action and nuclear explosions on all land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees south latitude. The agreement can be altered in 1991.

The treaty appears shortsighted in retrospect because it says nothing about the control of marine and mineral resources. The treaty nations last year signed a convention for the protection and management of offshore ma-nine resources, such as krill. It becomes effective next year, at which time rules and catch limits will be set.

But the mineral question will be far harder to deal with, according to R. Tucker Scully, director of the Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs at the State Department. That is because minerals are nonrenewable and because their exploitation may well require some resolution of the thorny question of who owns the Ant-arctic land.

"The next four years will determine the fate of the treaty," he said. "The primary fact of life has been that since the early "70s the issue of resources has come to the fore. Generally the parties think the treaty works well and they

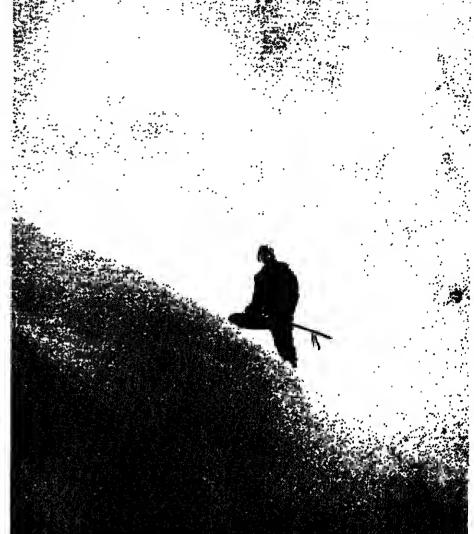
want to preserve it." The United States favors full access for all, with strict environmental safeguards, while the claimant nations are pressing for full control of mining operations on their territory.

Incentive to Compromise

Despite these deep differences, the claimant and nonclaimant members of the Antarctic "club" have a strong incentive to compromise, according to Mr. Scully and foreign diplomats. That incentive is mutual worry that the Third World nations will attempt to have the Antarctic resources treated under the "common beritage of mankind" principle that has emerged from the protracted UN Law of the Sea Con-

Another incentive is the knowledge that once any substantial recoverable deposits are found, agreement will be almost impossible.

Whether all of the investment here will pay off is a matter of debate. Ice covers 98 percent of the Antarctic land, making mining extreme-ly difficult. Annual temperatures average 50 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 46 degrees Celsius), and winds are often fierce. The



An ice cave near McMurdo Station, the main American base.

annual movement of the ice pack would probably limit offshore drilling to the brief summer. The difficulties are not insurmountable, said John Garrett, an official with the Gulf Oil Corp. in Honston who serves on the State Department's Antarctic Advisory Committee.
But we would have to find an awful lot of oil to support commercial production, a darn good field similar to the North Sea," he added. Moreover, important environmental questions remain unresolved. A panel convened by

the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Re-search in 1979 was cautious about raising environmental alarms, saying much more research was needed. But it raised the possibility that

oil spills could endanger the krill population that drilling operations could interfere with penguin breeding, which takes place mainly on the limited land that is exposed in

All these uncertainties do not seem to have cooled the international fervor.

"There has been a change in perceptions, and regardless of bow useful Antarctica really is for resources, most governments now are mostly concerned about resources," said Deborah Shapley, author of the forthcoming book, "Antarctica in a Resource Age," written under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

To the U.S., a Laboratory for Basic Research

To Some Nations, a Potential New Ground for Oil and Gas Prospecting

New York Times Service

MeMURDO STATION. Antarctica — Every so often on these bright summer days, a small dynamite explosion shakes the frozen Ross Sea, sending shock waves across the ice of McMurdo Sound. The waves are refracted from the Earth's crust deep below the sound and are picked up by receivers set up at intervals along the ice by Lyle D. McGinnis, a geophysicist.

The goal, said Mr. McGinnis, of Northern Illinois University, is to recreate the "tectonie history" - the story of the Earth's crust and the forces that made it what it is - of this region and its nearby mountains. But he agreed that the work could be used to search for oil and, indeed, he has found 2-mile (3.2kilometer) deep sediment deposits under the sea floor that strongly suggest the presence of hydrocarbons. Real oil prospecting, though, would require far more sophisticated equip-

ment than he has, Mr. McGinnis added.

Across the Antarctic continent, in the Weddell Sea, the Japanese have just that. There, the Hakurei Maru, a vessel strengthened to cope with ice and sent by the Japan National Oil Corp., is exploring the sea bottom with an advanced seismic method called "multichannel

common depth point" profiling.

The Japanese make no intellectual pretenses about what they are up to. They are looking for oil, not scientific knowledge.

The contrast between Mr. McGinnis's academic work and that of the Japanese sharply shows the differences in approach between the United States and many other countries toward this largely untouched continent. The United States has long treated it as a unique pristine laboratory for basic research into geological history, weather and atmospheric physics. Other countries, like Japan more pressed to develop new food and energy sources - see it as a potential new ground for

"The United States is a bit gun-shy about undertaking anything that looks like exploitation," said Charles R. Bentley, a geophysicist from the University of Wisconsin, a leader in Antarctic research.

U.S. Policy Review

The growing international interest in Antarctica has spurred debate in Washington over the American role here. This, coupled with the mounting costs of operating in this harsh environment at a time of budget stringency, has raised some fundamental questions about how best to maintain the American presence in the Antarctic.

In Washington, the National Security Council has completed a review of U.S. policy and forwarded it to President Reagan for a decision. At issue is which agency is best suited to represent U.S. interests here and what is the best means of doing it.

The National Science Foundation, which was designated a decade ago by President Richard M. Nixon as the leading agency in Antarctica, has become increasingly uncomfortable with its role in Antarctica and the processing the state of the second seco enormous burden imposed by its shrinking budget. The Antarctic programs amount to nearly 10 percent of the agency's budget.

The foundation's leaders have argued over considerable internal dissent — that since science is only a vehicle for maintaining U.S. strategic and diplomatic interests here, the De-partment of Defense, presumably through the Navy, or some other agency should assume most of the costs of operations.

It is unclear whether the Reagan administra-tion will agree to this. The Navy does not con-

sider Antarctic operations a very high priority and is thought likely to resist this.

Meanwhile, pressures are growing for a more directed scientific program meant to gather information that would put the United States in a better position to control whatever economic resources might ultimately be found

Change in Research Sought

"We are operating on a policy guidance that is 10 years old. A lot of things have changed since then," said Philip Smith, former head of the Antarctie program who is now executive director of the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences. He argues that it is now time to emphasize research aimed at mineral exploration and the harvesting of krill and other marine food sources.

"The cost of the present basic research poli-cy is that other countries might find the resources first because many other governments do not make as careful a distinction as we do between basic research and exploration," said Deborah Shapley, who has spent two years ex-amining Antarctic policy under a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International

John Slaughter, director of the foundation, concedes that the United States has not taken an aggressive posture on Antarctic resources. "But to some extent this is deliberate," he said. "We have not felt it is economically justified to spend much money because we are not suffer-ing the same kinds of resource supply problems as other countries," he said.

Edward P. Todd, head of the science agen-cy's division of polar programs, defended the relatively conservative basic research approach of the American program. "It will be a long time before anyone makes a dime on Antarctic minerals," he said. "We must first understand the structure of the continent. We are not prospecting for oil. But without a good under-standing of the geology we cannot find oil."

Moreover, Bernhard Lettau, chief of polar ocean programs for the foundation, says that unlike West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries, the United States does not have protein shortages that would push it to seek new fishing grounds. "There are not out-of-work American fishermen straining to

get down here," he said. U.S. Antarctie science efforts have flourished in recent years as the byproduct of an arrangement whereby the National Science Foundation, primarily a domestic agency that supports university research, was given a for-eign policy role in the American operations here. As a result, the naval support forces that provide transportation and other logistic backup report to the National Science Foundation. This arrangement has produced some

U.S. Dominance

The science agency owns six ski-equipped Hercules C-130 planes, which are capable of landing on ice sheets and are operated by the U.S. Navy. In addition, scientists have been aided by Navy belicopters, allowing them to probe vast areas of the Antarctic mountains.

This has given the United States scientific dominance over much of the continent. This year, for example, dozens of scientists from several countries have mounted a major geo-logical and glaciological reconnaissance of the mountains of Northern Victoria land. They operate out of an American-run camp in a asin within the mountains.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to maintain a station, named Siple, at the base of the Antarctic peninsula, 1,300 miles from here, a spot that has some of the worst weather in the world. But the station is kept because it occuies a unique spot where a key portion of the Earth's magnetic field intersects the globe. Siple is therefore crucial to experiments on upper atmosphere physics.

The efforts have paid off. Antarctic research has provided invaluable clues to world weather patterns and given the conclusive evidence for the theory of continental drift. Other work is examining how Antarctic animal and plant life adapt to this extreme environment, while glaciologists are seeking clues to what causes the ice cap to advance and retreat.

But the growing cost of maintaining such an extraordinary scientific effort — whose practi-cal dividends are long term — are beginning to take their toll. In the 1981 fiscal year, \$8.8 million went to research and \$55.9 million to logistic support, although the line is hard to draw. In the 1982 budget, research will drop to \$7.5 million and support will grow to \$62.6 million. Reportedly the 1983 research budget will be still tighter, and National Science Foundation officials are making plans to cut

The foundation is attempting to minimize the foundation is attempting to minimize the loss of science by trying to absorb future budget cuts in the logistics. "It would be a very embarrassing posture for the United States to reduce itself to just a presence in the Antarctic," said Francis S.L. Williamson, chief scientist for the foundation's Polar Science Divi-

Cuts Foreseen

Thus, according to Alfred N. Fowler, deputy head of the Polar Division, the agency may eliminate the annual winter fly-in to resupply the crew of 100 or so that winters here. The number of Hercules cargo planes may drop from six to four, and plans for a new ship-based oceanographic and seismic program next year may be abandoned. As it is, the United States has no ice-hardened vessel for such research, a major priority of other coun-

"What it really boils down to is what the State Department feels is the appropriate ex-pression of national interest," said Mr. Slaughter, the National Science Foundation director.

Bureaucratic and budget matters are complicated by the larger question of what kind of scientific research should be done, and whether resource exploration should be emphasized. To some extent it is an institutional issue. The National Science Foundation tradi-tionally operates mainly by funding unsolicit-ed research proposals from individual scientists. Therefore, it may not be well equipped to mount a more targeted resource program the kind of work normally done by private

 For example, the science agency supports excellent research on the ecosystem and life cycle of Antarctic krill and other living resources here. Other countries, however, are concentrating on means of processing the crea-tures into palatable foods and measuring their abundance. It is the difference between science and exploitation.

R. Tucker Scully, director of the State Detment's Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, is chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group, an interagency panel. He said that the government was looking into means of involving other government agencies and possibly pri-vate companies in Antarctic research to encourage more oil and other resource explora-

- ROBERT REINHOLD



The Stage: Broadway Lessons of 1981

By Walter Kerr
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — It was not the best of times, it was not the worst of times. It was a time when the old pros walked on from the wings and showed us all how to do it, no hands. Taken in this light, the theatrical year 1981 proved to be something of an education. Let us list 10 of the players and/or playwrights who gave lessons:

 Jessica Tandy had no busi-ness doing what she did in "Rose." She's going to make it all the harder for all the people who can't back it. Consider this: she was going to have lunch — or was it tea? — with her schoolteacher daughter, played by Glenda Jackson, who constituted formidable competition; and the bitterly bored Jackson was not going to talk to mother. Which meant that Tandy had to talk to herself: about how she hated Bingo, about how she hated propositions to babysit when the babies were twice as hig as she. The chitter-chatter of an empty life. The other thing she was up against was that British playwright An-drew Davies was only going to let her onstage twice during the otherwise uninteresting goings-on, and then only for a few minutes at a time. Well, it turned out to be mother's day all the way. Not only did the actress bring a completely photographed world onstage with you could somehow see the buses she rode, the grocers she shopped at — but she managed a miraculously clusive transaction the second time she popped in. She wound up describing, with a kind of guilty glee, the shy sexual rela-tions she'd had with her husband. "It doesn't matter what I say now, does it?" she asked, suddenly realizing how easily sex could be talked about once there wasn't

any. Tandy purloined the play. • In Bill C. Davis' "Mass Appeal," Milo O'Shea plays a parish



priest, and often during the robust evening we watch him climb into his pulpit. Each time he ascends his rostrum we become freshly aware of the extraordinarily difficult double-image O'Shea is offering. He is enormously entertaining, wrinkling his eyebrows when the organist prevents him from beginning a sermon by absent-mindedly playing on too long, or introducing

a young seminarian as having "a certain James Dean quality." He's wry, tolerant, friendly and funny and all the time we're aware that he's selling his soul in order to carn the reputation of being wry. tolerant, friendly and funny. We see him in his black moods: tumbling drunkenly over a chair, letting himself be backed into a corner from which he can only cry out to the semmarian, "If you want to become a priest — lie!" But we never stop liking him, never stop seeing him as he wants to be seen, never lose sympathy for the tor-menting yes-no of his life. Author Davis has been lucky to find a performer capable of charming us even as we are being warned against charm.

• It's hard to say just who is trying to teach us the most in "Ni-cholas Nickleby" — it may be Charles Dickens — but the two men who have kept 42 actors spinning from stage right to stage left, and from auditorium left to auditorium right, deserve a magnum of applause. They are directors Trevor Nunn and John Caird, and they have succeeded in avoiding a they have succeeded in avoiding a gridlock. They have also managed to make certain every actor makes himself swiftly indelible. But there's another point here. Nicho-las himself is played by Roger Rees who, being at center stage more than anyone else, may prove a disadvantage to him. There are so many oew faces, or makeups, turning up minute by minute and hour by hour that the audience is being diverted, freshly enchanted and inclined to forget that the whole tumble is being held together and propelled by Rees. He is, after a time, is taken for granted.

 Thinking of Rees and all his energy reminds me of Al Pacino and all his energy, as applied this year to David Mamet's "American Buffalo." The special thing about Pacino is his revelation that energy can be sad. I oever think of it that way. Say "energy" and I think "ex-uberance" or "drive." In "American Buffalo" Pacino was rarely still, rarely quiet, never hesitant, with eyes blazing and every nerve on the move. He did have "drive," and it was taking him headlong into a great stone wall. We were looking at entropy itself, at total waste in an almighty hurry, and we learned to feel sorry for the man Tandy: Purloining the play. sion, strikingly executed.

• Lena Horne is an idea whose time has come. The lady has plainly spent years husbanding side gifts, special gifts, gifts no one ever wanted her to use before and now she has put them all together to say who and what she is. Who she is you can only find out by seeing her. What she is is staggering, It is nice to have been present in the time of Lens Home

· Before the Vivian Beaumont at Lincoln Center decided to spend another few million dollars tearing itself all apart (I hope they get it right this time), it produced Woody Allen's "The Floating Light Bulb," and I find that this is one of the not-quite-right plays of 1981 that keeps tapping me on the shoulder. I mean, I keep turning around expecting to see Jack Weston or Beatrice Arthur or Brian Backer or Allen in person proudly announcing that the little things that ailed the entertainment have all been tidied up and it's ready for immediate revival in some building that isn't being torn apart. I'll keep looking. I know there's something

 Gregory Hines isn't the only dancing-singing star in "Sophisti-cated Ladies" (though I think he's the only such star who also opens the second half by thrashing the daylights out of the daylight. daylights out of the drums). He is, however, the show's greatest mas-ter of silence and empty space, two things tap dancers don't use much. He's wonderful backing up into a noiseless void, or finding a step that may not be there. There's not only tap in this world; there is also anti-tap. He shows you both, beautifully.

· Claudette Colbert did not have much luck with her vehicle this season (it was called "A Talent for Murder" and the murder it had), but she performed a significant service - a service we may have been too distracted by ber eternal youth and good looks to take note of. She spoke clearly without having to push. No doubt you suppose that technical equipment of that sort should belong to every performer oo a Broadway stage. But things just don't work out that way, and I'm oot only thinking of the mumblers. We've been mumbling about them for years. There is also the group that has decided not to mumble anymore, and that has achieved its goal by shouting. So the shouters arrive at approximately the same effect as the mumblers: All the words tend to run muddily together again. Colbert, meantime, with what seems like constant secret amusement, simply phrases intelligently, and distracts you from her easy, precise articulation by seeming to talk with her eyes. Did you ever catch yourself watching her eyes for the message? Probably got it, didn't you?



Hines: Tap and anti-tap.

· Most of us, I think, are properly grateful for any new play-wright who shows promise. Half the time we're willing to settle for the promise. But there's always the ager that if we settle for the promise, the playwright may, too; the results could be damaging. What we really ought to have, then, is a celebratory rite to say that a dramatist has at last lived up to his promise, that he is no longer among the near hopefuls. If we were in the habit of pausing for such formal recognition, we'd have done it this year the moment Charles Fuller's "A Soldier's Play" opened. Earlier Fuller had come on poster-bold with the exciting "Brownsville Raid." He'd swing around and added a genuinely touching strain to the melodrama "Zooman and the Sign." But these trial flights, good as they were, still had an air of tentativeness about them, corners and bits of background that weren't yet painted in. "A Soldier's Play" seems to me rock-solid, briskly and economically peopled by dimen-sional blacks, whites and psychological misfits caught between. The work is tough, tant and fully realized — and so its author should be

 Most of the many times she's come to visit us, Katharine Hepburn has spoiled us rotten by turning up on stage bold, bossy and beautiful. In "West Side Waltz" she's still bossy, and as bold as she can be while tottering around on canes and walkers. But she is trying hard to convince us she's not all that beautiful, what with her ratty brown cardigan and the untidy gray hair. What she's after this time is gut honesty, the reflec-tive truth behind all the bravura. And she gets what she's after, every ounce of it. Except she doesn't fool us. She winds up bold, bossy, honest and beautiful. It's called, in some circles, magic.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 30

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Market Summary Done Jones Averages Market Diaries AMEX Prov. 420 204 134 390 2,96 80 4 77 **NYSE Most Actives** Dutz Pow IBM Oss Molers Costt Pea Secratical Mobils Chrysler LTV Corp Exson s Pen Am Bosins Philipsper RCA Ama I TaT Am A|riin 374 +1% NYSE Index Standard & Poors Index Selex-234,160 234,160 146,900 130,700 122,400 112,400 101,100 92,800 90,400 84,700 AMEX Stock Index +0.75 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages

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Theater in England: A Lack of Excitement

By Sheridan Morley

L Council cuts of last year per haps the greatest theatrical achievement of 1981 was sheer sur-

In a year of persistent gloom and a curious lack of excitement or enthusiasm, the major casualties here bave been less than forecast. True, we have lost the Old Vic as a permanent classical house. Towards the fringe the Round House, Riverside and the Mermaid have all lost ground. In the West End, too, many houses have been too dark for too long (when do you last recall the Royal Drury Lane announcing as their oext attraction a solo show five months away?). But what seems to be most lacking is any sense of a coherent policy for the 1980s.

Certain theaters still have a definable idea of what they are doing and where they are going; David Ankin at Hampstead and the man-agement of the Bush Theatre, for example, are both still managing on minimal budgets to run play-houses with a distinct style.

The Royal Shakespeare Company is still rolling superlatively along tracks laid down 20 years ago by Peter Hall, while ironically it is the failure to build just another set of such tracks that is currently besetting the National under Hall. And not only the National; what, now, is the purpose or policy of the Royal Court? Or of the Lyric Hammersmith? Or of the Young Vic? All these and more have been forced economically to succumb to a random flop-and-fail policy.

Outside London, larger theaters from Chichester oorth to Nottingham and Leicester seem to have found some salvation in big old musicals, often complete with big old stars, while the good news from inner London is the turning of the Fortune into a home for the best of the fringe. Typically, no sooner should that excellent idea have started than the management found itself at loggerheads with the proprietors in a redevelopment

Safe Bets

Few other central London managements want to risk their investors' money on any but the very safest of bets; like publishers, impresarios have been running for cover at the first breath of cold air. When they emerge from their caves and find that the weather has changed, there may well be no-body out there to enjoy it with

The West End is still a wasteland of crumbling theaters, surly box-office managers, overpriced bars and impossible parking. It took Broadway more than a decade to realize that its only hope of salvation was a deal with the city of New York on matters environmental and social as well as economic and theatrical; it is apparently going to take Loodon theater managers even longer to do a sen-

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — After the Arts

sible deal with their proprietors (who should bear at least half the ONDON the Greater London What is remarkable in both is that the proprietors of the Creater London What is remarkable in both is that the proprietors of the Creater London what is remarkable in both is that the proprietors of the control of the creater London what is remarkable in both is that the creater London what is remarkable in both is that the creater London where the cr So much for what has been

vrong with 1981 in the theater: What has been right with it includes Brian Friel's Translations," the first major Irish play since O'Casey, and a couple of smashing comedies: Nell Dunn's female Turkish bath chatterama ("Steaming") and one actually called "Smash," which never got closer than Richmond but remains the best backstage comedy in years - largely because Jack Rosenthal based it on his own horrendous experiences with the musical of "Bar Mitzvah Boy."

Awards' Tendencies

From awards already an-nounced it is clear that Mark Medoff's deaf-liberation "Children of a Lesser God" is set to scoop the pool, though (like "The Mira-cle Worker") more for its cause than its actual writing. In sheer performance terms I cannot think of a better production this year than Michael Blakemore's revival of "All My Sons," though it is run a very close second by Harold Pinter's production of Simon

the level of com achieved by a group of actors who met only in rehearsal a month before opening is much higher than anything achieved this year by cither of the major permanent com-

On the musical front "Cats" is a clear winner, and indeed the first homegrown musical Britain can send to Broadway with a feeling of pride rather than embarrassment. Michael Crawford is proving himself the best three-ring circus in town in "Barnum," but London re-jected one of the best Broadway scores in years, perhaps because "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas" was a less-than-ideal title

for the Drury Lane marquee.
Two of the best performances of the year came from Daniel Massey in the National's "Man and Superman" and Dorothy Tutin in the Greenwich "Deep Blue Sea," though had Edna O'Brien's "Vir-ginia" been less of a literary-lunch monologue and more of a play Maggie Smith would bave been in that league too. John Wells as Denis Thatcher turned in an excellent topical cabaret in "Anyone for Denis?" although the best comedy

Worst of the Bunch

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Disappointments of the year in-cluded Ustinov's lackluster comedy "Overheard" and the failure of The Accrington Pals" to make it beyond the Warehouse. Appalling mistakes of the year included Richard Huggert's belief that he could play Evelyn Waugh and Emile Littler's that he could fill the Palace with Colin Welland's oldschool play. I am still undecided whether "The Sound of Music" or "Childe Byron" or "Her Royal Highness. . ?" is the most mind-bendingly awful evening I've had in a theater all year, though all three may be contenders not only for worst of the year but also for the worst of the decade.

On the brighter side, 1981 has also been the year of Manchester's "Duchess of Malfi," Brighton's "Brothers Karamazov," C.P. Taylor's haunting Nazi musical "Good" and at the Court a lyrical Irish "Seaguil" as well as (at the National) John Dexter's superb "Shoemaker's Holiday." All in all,

'Light Wine' Sales Soaring in U.S.

By Sandra Salmans

New York Times Service

New York Times Service

New York — The tennis-playing couple lay down their racquets and pick up a bottle.

"What a perfect time for your other wine," says the television commercial for Taylor control of the services a product low in

of the new light wines, a product low in alcohol but evidently soaring in sales.

of light wine may reach \$20 million for less than a year on the market. By the end of decade, industry sources say, the category could account for 10 to 15 percent of total wine sales, or 100 million to 150 million gallons of the estimated market of 1.1 billion gallons.

Heady Forecasts

With such heady sales forecasts, winemakers have been racing to get into the light wine business. Leading the pack last March was Beringer, with its Los Hermanos Light. In May, Taylor began an 11-city test-market of its Light Chablis. Sebastiani saw the light in July, with August Sebastiani Light, and Paul Masson followed into test-market with Masson Light and a hefty advertising budget

Still more light wines are expected early next year including a light chablis from Almaden. Others, such as Taylor, will be rolled out nationally. Peter Sealey, vice president, marketing, for the Coca-Cola Co.'s Wine Spectrum division, which includes Taylor California Cellars, said: "It will be our key marketing priority in 1982." Advertising dollars will rise accordingly, with commercials running simultaneously on all three television octworks three times a day.

The target market for the light wines, the wineries agree, is predominantly female, affluent, well educated, health-conscious and aged between 25 and 49.

New Wine Drinkers

Best of all, the market for light wines contains many people who have not previously been wine drinkers. "Only one-third of the people who can drink legally are regular wine drinkers," said Elliott Fine, president of Paul Masson. "This product gives us an opportunity to attract those who are not regular

This is one of the rare occasions when a marketer has a chance to expand a total category, oot just can-nibalize existing brands," Sealey said. In its advertising. Taylor is being positioned as a "beverage wine." to be drunk after a tennis match or at a cocktail party rather than at the dinner table.

The methods for making light wine vary with the producer. The Wine Spectrum, like most winemakers, picks its grapes at a lower sugar level, before they are fully ripened, thereby lowering the alcohol level when fermented. Masson, on the other hand, harvests fully ripened grapes, then removes some of the alcohol and thus the calories.

While the winemakers have long had the ability to

produce light wines, actually doing it required the overturning of federal and California laws. In December, 1979, California's wineries persuaded the state to allow them to produce wine with an alcohol level as low as 7 percent. (Previously, state regulations required a minimum 10 percent alcoholic content.) Then last February, the Wine Spectrum successfully sued in federal court for the right to use the word "light" on labels to describe low-calorie wine.

Low Alcohol Content

Whatever the process, the result is a wine that is slightly below the norm in alcoholic content with about 25 percent fewer calories. A glass of Taylor's Light Chablis, for example, has 57 calories, compared with 76 calories for its regular chablis; it also is 9.4 percent alcohol.

percent alcohol.

That 19-calorie saving, according to Sealey, who draws on his experience in Coca-Cola's sugar-free soft drink business, is like money in the bank to dieters. Having saved calories with their first drink, he said, "Some people might enjoy an extra glass."

Some wineries suggest that the low alcohol may be as important as low calories. Almaden is proudly heralding its next links as the same as t

calories a glass and 7 percent alcohol). Sebastian's light wine is advertised as being "inspired by the country wines of Europe," traditionally lower proof. When it loses calories and alcohol, does a wine lose taste? Sealey, for one conceded that the light chablis is less full-bodied than the regular. "There's no free

alding its new light wine as the "lowest of all," (48

عدامن الاحل

China to Raise Rates On Loans, Deposits

By Michael Parks Las Angeles Times Service
PEKING — China announced Wednesday that it will raise interest rates next year in a move to strengthen its economic reforms and develop the banking system

The People's Bank of China said that it would raise rates both on deposits and loans with the aim of attracting more funds for economic development and making better use of them.

Although the maximum interest rate on a fixed domestic deposit would still be 7.92 percent a year, this is a considerable improvement

Sudan Debt Refinanced

LONDON — An agreement con-solidating and refinancing about \$500 million of Sudan's debt to commercial banks was signed here Wednesday, bankers Morgan Grenfell said as advisers to Sudanese authorities.

The agreement with some 100 banks covers the refinancing of about \$400 million of principal to be repaid over seven years with a three-year grace period. About \$100 million of interest will be repaid over three years with a one-year grace period. The agreement carries an interest rate of 1% points over the London interbank

offered rate. The agreement provides for Sudan, which has external debt of between \$3.5 billion and \$4 billion. to receive a new loan of \$75 million in next year's second quarter.

Sudan and the International Monetary Fund reached agree-ment on a \$220-million standby credit in October; banking sources said formal approval is expected in January. Sudan is also expected to seek rescheduling of its debts to Western governments through the Paris Club, the sources said.

French Factory Prices Declined in November

PARIS - French industrial wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent in November after a revised increase of 0.8 percent in October, the National Statistics Institute said

Wednesday.
The October increase originally was reported as 0.5 percent. The wholesale price index (base 1962) stood at 320.1 in November, 11.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

recovery against the U.S. dollar.

U.S. economy and U.S. interest rates.

formance will be improved markedly.

completed international inventory adjustments.

nver the 2 or 3 percent Chinese received up to three years ago and more than 1 percentage point high-er than the present 6.84 percent offered for five-year domestic depo-

Rates Undisclosed

The bank did not disclose the new lending rates in its announcement, but Chinese economists have wanted to double the 5 percent most large industrial enterprises now pay on their loans and to restructure the interest rates that smaller enterprises, rural col-lectives and individuals pay so that they are in accord with the coun-

try's changing priorities.

The New China News Agency quoted bank spokesmen, however, as saying that loans to joint ventures involving foreign partners would be at a higher rate than

The bank also said it would begin taking long-term deposits from Chinese enterprises with surplus funds, which until now have earned little or no interest and sometimes even been kept as cash

ening of the bank's authority to act more like a bank, gathering capital for investment and assessing the

Economists Urged Move

tended to replace administrative direction of the economy with the use of market forces. The readjust-

The new interest rates will be allowed to float within strict limits set by the state council and admin-istered by the People's Bank, but the bank warned all other financial institutions in China that they were obliged to pay the same interest as it on deposits and charge the

In earber financial moves, China issued several billion dollars' worth of government bonds to belp finance the recent budget deficits and draw surplus funds from the economy. It has also experimented with the sale of stock to the workers at various enterprises to raise capital for expansion and with the sale of debenture-like instruments to finance a new power

Analysts Pick Stocks for '82 With Caution

Worrisome Economy **Decreases Conviction**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

New York Times Service NEW YORK — At the close of 1980, when brokerage houses and investment advisory services were naming their favorite stocks for the coming year, there was a sense of euphocia on Wall Street and a great deal of chatter about "the Reagan bull market."

The Dow Jones industrial average was sprinting toward 1,000, and some picks for 1981 highlighted energy and high-technology issues — all-star performers of the previous 12 months. As it turned out, 1981 was something of a bad year in the market, and many stars came tumbling to earth.

This year, with the economy m a recession, stock pickers are cautious. "The stock market is beset with conflicting views, uncertainty and confusion," according to an appraisal of 1982 prospects issued by Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

A survey of selections by four brokerage firms and two advisory services suggests a cer-tain lack of conviction about

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields cast the widest net, recom-mending its "top 50" equities. Paine Webber selected 26 issues that fit into "10 new growth in-dustries for 1982." The "priori-ty selection list" at Drexel Burnham Lambert contained 25 stocks. The nther three lists — compiled by the Merrill Lynch Market Letter, Argus Research, and Standard & Poor's Outlook — averaged 10

In this profusion of investment ideas, only eight stocks were named twice. These were Digital Equipment, Interna-tional Business Machines, Tan-

Eight for 1982 Common Stocks that appear on more than one list of recommended purchases Atlantic Richfield Citicorp Digital Equipme Hospital Corp. of America I.B.M. 6 12 50%-31% 71%-48% 17 10 ional Medical Enterprises.... Schlumberger Tandy Corp. BH, S&P 16% 28%-15% 82½-49% 69%-20 PW, DB BH, PW *BH — Bache Haisey Stuart; PW — Paine Webber Mit Poor's Outlook; ML — The Marnii Lynch Market Lette

dy, Citicorp, Hospital Corp. of America, National Medical Enterprises, Atlantic Richfield, and Schlumberger.

and Schlumberger.

But stocks geared to consumer spending — a tremendously diverse grouping — ranked as the most favored sector of the

market for the coming year.
Thus, Drexel Burnham selected such issues as American Brands, Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble and Sony. Argus Re-search picked Dr Pepper, Gil-lette, Brown-Forman Distillers, Sears and Lowe's Companies.

Similarly, Merrill's Market Letter named Allied Stores, Lenox (a manfacturer of china). PepsiCo, Johnson & Johnson, and Albertson's (a supermarket chain). Upjohn and Goodyear Tire & Rubber were among the Outlook's picks. In the specialty retailing sector, Paine Webber named Carter Hawley Hale as its leading choice.

"We expect the stock market's top performers during much of 1982 to be rebounders,' stocks that are in a cycliders,' stocks that are in a cyclical recovery phase and that consists mainly of the equities of housing and consumer-spending companies," stated Argus Research. The advisory service also liked companies in such industries as chemicals and capital equipment that are attuned to economic cycles.

On Wall Street, the prevail-

On Wall Street, the prevailing view about the new year is that the stock market, reflecting

the current economic downturn, will perform better in the second half than in the first. Stock picks for any year, nf

course, offer nn guarantee of investment success. In its forecast a year ago, Merrill's Mar-ket Letter included RCA and Mobil among its selections. But both issues plunged in 1981. Two other choices, Time Inc. and the U.S. Steel Corp., scored brisk gains.

IBM was selected by the

Ontlook as one of "10 stocks for action in 1981." But shares of the data-processing giant lost ground in response to declining

This time around, IBM was selected by Bache and Merrill Lynch. The latter firm projected earnings gains of 17 per-cent annually over the next five years for IBM and, furthermore, said that higher profits in 1982 could lead to the first dividend increase since 1978.

Long-term growth prospects for the personal computer helped to fuel Paine Webber's enthusiasm for Tandy. "We see this market as one of the truly pervasive ones of the decade, the brokerage firm said. In this same area of consumer-elec-tronic hardware, Paine Webber mentioned Commodore International, conceding that this is 'a more speculative idea."

"More exciting than the consumer-electronic hardware op-portunity is the emerging busi-

ness of providing electronically nicated softwear: entertainment, education, news, and so forth," the firm noted. It picked Warner Communica-tions as "the single best positioned company to reap the rewards of the video revolution." Other consumer-oriented choices are Reeves Communications and Harte-Hanks Com-

Dow Predictions

It is one thing to select favorite stocks for the coming year, but how will the Dow industrial average perform?

Mitchell & Co., corporate strategy consultants based in Cambridge, Mass., said it sees the likelihood of the Dow taking "a significant dip" in early 1982 but moving higher for the year as a whole

"The industrial average could drop as low as 750 in the first quarter and then hit its high for the year, possibly around 1,000, sometime in the second half," said Carol Bruckner Coles, a vice president at Mitchell.

She named her choices for the four top-performing com-ponents in the 30-stock average as Exxon, Texaco, United Technologies, and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, and added that there issues could added that these issues could show price gains averaging 25 percent for the year.

2d Set of Concessions

to a 5-day, 40-hour week. This summer, the Goodyear local in Topeka. Kan., made concessions

practices that would increase pro-ductivity. Goodyear said that the concessinns "would assure an \$80

million expansion of the same plant for production of radial truck tires."

NEW YORK — Prices nn the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Wednesday thanks to a midday rally that faded by the

The Dow Jnnes industrial aver-

age rose as much as 9.60 points by

mid-afternoon, its first significant

movement of the week, but then

pulled back and closed up 4.85 at

873.10. Advances led declines by an 8-to-6 margin, and valume wid-ened to some 42.96 million shares from the 35.30 million traded

The market still has some un-

finished business on the down

side," said Newton Zinder of E.F.

Hutton, explaining the fizzling of the rally attempt.

in the stock market until the public gets back in," said Jnhn Smith of

In corporate news, Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger

Wednesday denied a Mobil re-quest in block a lower court deci-

sion that the company's intended takeover of Marathon Oil violated

antitrust laws. Justice Burger said

Mnbil would bave to seek relief in

lower courts. But he left open the

possibility of a Supreme Court review of the case, Mnbil said it

would take its case to the U.S.

Court of Appeals.
On the NYSE floor, Duke Pow-

er was the most active NYSE-list-ed issue following a block of 3.34 million shares. On a share basis,

that was second largest block in NYSE history, exceeded only by a 5.25 million-share block of Ameri-

The Duke block transaction was

part of 3.75 million shares issued

to Salomon Brothers in exchange

for a maximum of \$125 million of the utility's first and refunding mortgage bonds owned by Salo-

Technology stocks came on strong in the afternoon because of bargam bunting, 1BM, the second

most active issue, rose 14 to 574,

Digital Equipment 11/4 to 861/4,

Honeywell 4 to 701/2, Storage

Technology 11/4 to 35% and

Burroughs % to 34%

can Motors on March 14, 1972.

Fahnestock & Co.

We won't have any decent rally

Tuesday.

NYSE Rally

Falls Short

longstanding work rules and

By Phillip H. Wiggins New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The willingne

of all 10 union locals at Uniroyal to submit to their members a new contract that calls for \$54.9 million in pay and benefit concessions is the latest effort in the U.S. rubber industry to offset the decline in tire sales to auto manufacturers.

On Sunday, three locals in Uniroyal's chemical operations plant in Naugatuck, Conn., ratified the United Rubber Workers' tentative agreement, reached Dec. 19 with Uniroyal management. A Uniroyal spokesman said Tuesday that the agreements were "part of the company's program to insure its long-term financial viability."

in the company safe.
This will be a significant broad

cost of this money as n factor in production. Until now, the bank has been more a national treasury, paying the government's bills and printing money.

Chinese economists have been urging the government for more than two years to strengthen the banking system as a prerequisite for economic reforms that are inment of interest rates, though it goes against the Marxist gram, is an important step toward reflect-ing the true cost of capital.

same interest as it on loans.

Tokyo Market Analysts See

'82 Stock Average of 9,000

TOKYO — Many Japanese securities analysts believe the market average on the Tokyo Stock Exchange will approach 9,000 by the end of 1982, from the 1981 closing of 7,681.84.

They said Wednesday that the average, which began 1981 at 7,150,95, will rise to between 8,200 and 8,400 by April, aided by n

decline in interest rates both in Japan and abroad and by the yen's

They said that after a mid-year adjustment, the average may rise

Analysts said foreign investors are expected to become major

movers in boosting the market next year. They believe that over-

seas investors — on the sidelines in recent months — will return to

A few analysts, however, are more pessimistic and believe the average will not rise beyond the 8,400 level in 1982. They cited negative factors such as trade friction with the United States and

EEC, a high level of new capital issues and uncertainty about the

The Bank of Japan said in n recent report a mild business recov-

ery is likely to get under way in developing nations in the second half of 1982. It said recovery will follow a stabilization of crude oil

prices and other goods in general, falling interest rates and nearly

Many analysts and economists agree that the Japanese economy

will pick up in the second half and that corporate business per-

the market and become increasingly active in the second half.

further because the world economy is expected to turn upward in the second half. The average's 1981 high was 8,019.14.

W. German Banks: Hectic End to an Off Year

By Donald Nordberg

Reuters
FRANKFURT — Banks in West Germany spend the Christmas season acting like department stores. They have shareholders in by dressing up their shop windows (profit and loss accounts) and try to keep the price of mode held in to keep the prices of goods held in inventory (shares and bonds) as high as possible.

And if business is not going well

enough, they hold their major sales, of large shareholdings in West German industry, a little carlier than planned.

Investment analysts and share dealers term this practice window dressing, and the exercise this year - in the second consecutive year of poor bank profits - has been particularly frantic.

The high level of interest rates with an inverse yield curve putting short-term rates higher than long term rates has created a negative interest margin for many banks of large portions of their credit

The decline of capital market rates since October has reduced but not eliminated the need to write down bond portfolios.

While the share market has been generally steady this year, banks are nonetheless using the thin endof-year trading to boost individual share prices, a practice known as

The financial package put to-gether for AEG-Telefunken has cost 24 West German banks and one Swiss bank a total 240 million DM in loan repayments this year. Bankers said the loans were ad-

price grooming.

the going market rate at a time when few banks enjoyed an interest margin of 2 percent.
In addition, AEG's share price has fallen by around 30 DM since the end of 1980.

than a year ago. Poland is also a major consideration in drawing up this year's ac-counts, bankers say. Major West German banks will be setting up either special reserves for Polish tion of their outstanding credits.

taken a wide variety of measures to boost income, including the transfers of stakes in Philipp Holzmann, Preussag, Bilfinger und Berger Ban and, earlier in the year,

lation that it would raise its dividend from the 10 DM paid on 1980 results has been dampened.

Dresdner has hedged, at a loss, all of its gold position. Last week, Dresdner said it was

Dresdner to book the profit on the sale in its accounts this year, in-cluding the difference between the price it had Bilfinger valued at on its books, and the price it will pay, through the holding company, for

DM. Dresdner's profit on the transaction is estimated at 60- to-70 million DM.

31-percent interest in the fishing and restaurant group Nordsee Deutsche Hochseerischerei. It has also taken a shareholding in the consumer credit bank Noris Bank and is taking steps to pare the loss-Länderbank.

Dresdner will also enter 1982 with a new corporate structure, one which Mr. Friderichs said will emphasize the group, rather than the parent bank

also been actively trying to read-

WestLB's profits have been par-ticularly hard-hit; due to decisions

Although WestLB has a strict policy of concurrent refinancing, pass before the current loan portfnlio can be retired. Tn help offset

Preussag's sharp share price rise is year (reaching a peak of 29.50 DM in the fall after a low of 124.50 DM early in the year), has led some analysts to estimate the bank received more than 400 million DM from the transaction. WestLB also sold its 25-percent

stake in Philipp Holzmann to Commerzbank, which then resold nearly all the stake to Hochtief AG for a fairly substantial fee. Commerzbank also sold the rest

of its Kaufhof holding (2.3 percent) earlier this year to Union Bank of Switzerland.

Commerzbank nevertheless has decided to omit a dividend for the second consecutive year and, with its 600-million-DM exposure in Poland, little or no profit will be posted this year, analysts say.

domestic borrowers will most likely end the year at \$15.3 billion, 93 percent of the gross national prod-

This represents a startling turn-

about for a country that posted the

fastest economic growth rate in the

late 1970s of any member of the

The growth rate proved some-

We have borrowed to sustain

thing of a mirage, having been achieved as it was by the stimula-tive effects of the sharp increases

our standard of living," said Der-

mott M. Sugrue, chief economist at the Bank of Ireland. "It's all a

questinn of consumption being too

Mr. FitzGerald has embarked

on a draconian cure that consists

of raising taxes and reducing the

growth in public spending. In ad-

dition, he is striving to hold wage

increases substantially below the

Although some progress on the

wage front has been recorded, the

toughest part is yet to come. Ire-land resembles Britain in its tough,

craft-oriented trade union struc-

ture, which has belped produce some of the same inefficiency that

Mr. FitzGerald's razor-thin margin

in the Irish Parliament, the Dail

will remain and bow long his Fine Gael-Labor coalition will remain

Another uncertainty is bow long

rate of inflation.

plagues Britain.

in the government deficit.

European Economie Community.

Hard Times Follow Irish Growth

Uniroyal Unions Back

Richard Freedman, an analyst with Rooney, Pace, said he thought that Uniroyal could survive for now. "But five or 10 years from now." be added, "I think there will be one tire company in the United States - Goodyear. The unions want to stretch out

the jobs as long as they can be stretched out." Mr. Freedman said. "Better a low-paying job than a no-paying jnb." Foreign tire factories, he added, were "much more modern" and their workers "much more productive." more productive."

Under the three-year union master contract for the rubber industry that expires in April, and before the most recent concessions, wages and benefits would have gone up 47 percent, industry analysts said.

Michelin, the only major foreign tire company with plants in the United States, is not covered by the union contract, Industry analysts said that gives Michelin a big advantage in work rules and cost

If ratified by the locals, the Uniroyal agreement would be the second round of concessions achieved by the company with both union and nonunion personnel. Eighteen months ago, the un-ion and Uniroyal agreed to a pay and benefits reduction of about 13 percent, Including pay and benefits cuts for nonunion personnel, Uniroyal said that those reductions saved about \$40 million.

Other tire manufacturers also have won concessions from employees as they struggle with the depression in the auto industry, in Akron, Ohio, workers at Goodyear Tire & Rubber, Fire-stone Tire & Rubber and General

Tire & Rubber have negotiated contract concessions in efforts to save jobs in face of the auto slump. In late September, workers at Firestone and Goodyear in Akron approved concessions in wages and working conditions. The Fire-stone concessions included \$1-anhour wage cuts for all jobs, elimination of piecework rates for rub-

of skilled-trade classifications. At Goodyear, workers approved concessions in wages, benefits and work rules in exchange for a company plan to build a plant to make air-suspension springs in the Akron arca.

In October, the union local at General Tire's Akron truck-tire plant voted to change the work week from n 6-day, 36-hour week,

est priority. In the past, even prem-

iers with far larger parliamentary majorities have felt compelled in

keep the economy expanding fast,

at all costs -- motivated by dec-

Until the economic growth of the 1970s, Ireland had suffered

persistent emigration, a slow drain

that left the country with the low-

est population density of any in the Common Market.

ful that Mr. FitzGerald's cuts are

to include investment. Investment in Ireland, which totals 30 percent

of the gross national product, is

widely regarded as the key to breaking with the past. Generous subsidies from the Industrial De-

velopment Authority-Ireland lure foreign manufacturers.

Tn help maintain productive in-

Ireland is the EEC country with

the fastest population growth, an astonishing 1.5-percent annual

rate. By most calculations, eco-

nomic growth of about 4 percent annually would be needed just to

keep unemployment from rising

further. That does not seem likely.

vestment, commercial banks have been informally restricting con-sumer loans, in accordance with

Thus it has been especially pain-

ades of poverty and emigration.

European Gold Markets

Zucich Ports (125 kilo) Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)

Prices Feb. May Aug.

19.00-22.00 13.00-16.00 7.00-10.00 4.00- 6.00 Valeurs White Weld S.A. 1, Qual du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305



PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$1.85. Asked: U.S. \$2.10. As of date: December 28, 1981. J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818) Members Ameterdam Stock Exchange Kerkstraat 363 - 1017 HW Ameterdam The Netherlands Tel.: 243075 - Teles: 16396

FLOATING RATE BONDS DUE 1984

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period 24th December 1981 to 24th June 1982 has been fixed at the rate of

U.S. \$5,000,000 FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

The Fiscal Agent KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on Jonuary 1, 1980; U.S. \$66.42 on December 28, 1981: U.S: \$90.70

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Boom Seen in Japanese Robotics

TOKYO — Japan's robot indus-try, backed by rising demand and government aid, will expand much faster in the 1980s than the industry itself now anticipates, Bache Halsey Stuart Shields predicts.

The prediction is made in a 42-page report entitled "Japanese Ro-botics; The Takeoff" to be reotics: The Takeoff," to be released next week. Bache forecasis Japan's robot market will grow 35 to 40 percent each year through 1985 — a tempo faster than the 29.9 percent growth rate projected by the Japan Industrial Robot Association.

We think the industry association's 1980-1985 growth rate proection is conservative and expect that an increasing number of ap-plications, marginal changes in unit prices of robots, including seasory perception, speed, etc., will lead actual growth to surpass in-dustry estimates substantially," the

report says.

The association apparently has erred on the side of caution, it adds, saying that the group's long-term projection made in November, 1980, underestimated output in that year by 17 percent.
In the view of Bache analysts, exports also will expand. Exports, now only 2 percent of total ship-ments by the Japanese robot in-

dustry, will account for about 20

manufacturers has grown to about 150 — five times the number in the United States - the Japanese in-

dustry is still in the takeoff stage, the report says.

A wide variety of producers now crowd the market, including such giant companies as Hitachi, Toshi-ba and Honda and precision instrument manufacturers such as Fujitsu Fanuc and heavy machincry companies such as Kawasaki Heavy Industries. They are bound to turn out far more robots in the future to meet growing demand both in Japan and other countries, Bache predicts.

Bache offers a number of explanations for its bullish view. For one thing, the difference in

the costs of robots and human workers has been narrowing each year — a trend Bache says will continue. In 1971, the average price of a playback robot was 11.8 million yen (\$53,200) a year, while the labor cost was 1.12 million yen. By 1979, according to the report, the difference had narrowed to 11 million yen for a playback robot and 3.23 million yen to keep n

worker on the payroll. "The difference in the ratio theoretically indicates that the cost of a robot could be covered in about three and a half years," it

For another, an aging of the country's work force, the rising percent by 1990, it says.

Though Japan currently leads the world in the production and sales of robots and the number of are likely to turn management to a tomastic production and evelopment efforts on increasing robot intelligence leading to the development of more complex robots," Bache says.

robots to keep up productivity.

"Over the long term," the report says, "the aging trend is going to intensify the labor shortage, and we feel that management will in-creasingly see the advantages of employing robots to prevent dec-lines in labor-intensive industries."

Japan's lifetime employment system will work to the advantage of robot makers by making it easier for companies to bring robots into factories without causing fric-

tion with unions, the report says.

Another sign pointing to the fast growth of the industry, in Bache's view, is official support. The government, foreseeing a drop in the number of young workers in the manufacturing sector, has been providing special low-interest loans to smaller companies for im-

loans to smaller companies for improving facilities.

And such government agencies as the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Science and Technology Agency and Japan Development Bank have been involved in planning wider use of ro-bots. MITI, for example, is aiming to throw the results of all research into a project to build an unmanned factory by 1985 with the cooperation of 21 robot manufac-

turers, the report says.
"We foresee exports rising in the future to account for a greater weight of domestic production as

The 25 banks hold half of AEG's capital, following the capital reorganization early in 1980, so this will mean substantial share write-downs this year, though less

exposure or writing off some por-To cover these costs, banks have

Kaufhof. Hans Friderichs, management board spokesman of Dresdner Bank, recently said write-downs would be substantially less than last year. He said this was one reason Dresdner now expects to pay a dividend on this year's results, though the stock market had ex-

pected none. Deutsche Bank, the country's largest commercial bank, has been mostly unaffected by the year-end flurry. In the first 10 months of the year, it posted n 20-percent rise in operating profits, after a 25-percent rise in the comparable 1980

But Deutsche Bank, like nther banks, still faces AEG losses and the decision nn handling the Polish

As a result, stock market specu-

Dresdner has seen some of the biggest changes. The board mem-ber responsible for precious metals and mnney markets, Hans-Joachim Schreiber, is leaving the bank at the end of the year, and

transferring its 50-percent interest in the construction company Bilf-inger und Berger to a holding company, half-owned by Dresdner and half by foreign investors.

Analysts say the move will allow

reacquiring the stake. The transaction had a stock exchange value of about 130 million

Dresdner also recently sold its

Westdentsche Landesbank has

just its business. The bank has a new management board chairman, Friedl Neuber and is planning to raise about 1 billion DM in new capital, probably early next year.

dating back several years to finance long-term, fixed-rate lend-ing with short-term and hence billion DM of the bank's credits thus produce a negative interest margin.

the bank expects several years to such loan losses, the bank is disposing of its 40-percent interest in the metals company Preussag.

New York Times Service DUBLIN — As in past years, Christmas shoppers this season thronged the sidewalks of this cap-ital city, particularly the increas-ingly fashionable areas below the inguid River Liffey. Switzers, the dominant depart-

By Steven Rattner

ment store, was outlined with 3,000 electric lights. Still more appealing were the 19th-century fa-cades of Brown, Thomas & Co., a large department store, and such smaller shops as T.J. Callaghan & Co. and Saddlers.

But this year, the window shoppers were not buying. After a decade of strong economic growth, the Irish economy has gone sour.

Premier Garret FitzGerald, in a harsh speech, recently told his citizens that "an economic and financial crisis more grave than any that this state has previously faced" required a sharp reduction in living standards and budget austerity

Mr. FitzGerald, a former economics lecturer, was hardly exag-gerating. Unemployment has risen to 11 percent, inflation passed 23 percent the other day and the balance-of-payments deficit will reach \$2.2 billion in 1981, equivalent to three months' merchandise ex-

Perhaps most dramatically, government borrowing will exceed \$2.6 billion this year. All told, the government debt to foreign and

intact. Economie growth has al-**CURRENCY RATES**

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Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 30, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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Page 8 ** INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1981-FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1982 NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 30 1 4 12 411 14 12 102 15 15 102 15 4 240 15 240 16 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street のでは、10年には 是他是我们是我们也不是我们以我们就会 TO THE CONTROL OF THE 12 Month Stock Cirge
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Soc. Generole 1.000
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V. Mentagre 1.302
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Previous: 197_32 Frankfurt 44.00 430.00 134.70 115.00 171.59 170.50 128.10 41.20 240.00 London All markets, banks and businesses, together with major corporations, were closed Wednesday in Japan for the year-end holiday. They will reopen on Monday, January 4. 812% 0.77 0.90 0.90 4.47 2.57 2.19 Sco Commerc 34,700, 34,708, Sestoni 267,50 264,00 **Eurocurrency Interest Rates** Floating Rate Notes 1.52225169112878466666 14 11115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 1115778142866666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 111577814286666 14 11157781428666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115778148666 14 1115788666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 1115778186666 14 11157781866666 14 11157781866666 14 11157781866666 14 1115778186666 14 1115786 Closing prices, Dec. 30, 1981 Swiss Franc 9 % - 9 % 9 % - 9 % 9 % - 9 % 8 % - 8 % Sterling 15 W - 15 W 15 W - 15 W 15 W - 15 W 15 W - 14 13 W - 15 W 10 % - 14 % 14 % - 10 % 10 % - 10 % A PRINTED THE PROPERTY OF THE A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF のののでは、そのでは、1975年では、1 1. T.C. S. 4-C. S.
1. T.C. S. 5-C. S.
1. T.C. S. 5-**Selected Over-the-Counter** NEW YORK (API— The following list is o selected Norlocal Secu-rilles Deplets Asso, over the counter Bont, insurance & Industrial stocks. Plancass
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17% PSA
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UST. BILLS ******************************* +++++++++++++ US TREASURY BONDS **New York Futures** Loudon Metals Market 848.00 897.00 879.00 897.00 8,333.00 8,335.00 360.00 361.00 374.00 7792.00 374.00 779.00 475.00 465.00 465.01 465.00 461.00 461.00 461.00 461.00 461.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 471.00 461.00 PF; 950 1,130 1,133 1,135 1,135 1,153 1,151 1,181 141 1,139 1,140 1,138 1,148 1,151 1,170 1,175 Dow Jones Spol D.J. Futures.... Mondy's; bose 100 : Dec. 31, 1931, nory; 1 — final Reviors : bose 100 : See, 18, 1931, Dow Jones : bose 100 : Avernor 19 1,145 1,136 1,721 1,114 1,11d 1,301 N,T. 1,155 1,144 1,127 1,115 1,115 1,116 1,116 1,116 1,151 1152 1,120 1,120 1,115 1,120 112.400 22100 2000 2580 25300 134,00 134,00 134,00 134,52 22500 252,75 134,00 256.25 134,50 134,75 234,00 134,75 234,75 134,00 136,75 134,75 1 Paris Commodities 1,910 1,915 1,930 1,935 1,945 1,980 2,815 2,025 2,030 2,040 2,030 2,040 2,040 2,070 2,040 2,070 3071931: 7,387 N.T. - 1,250 1,227 1,230 1,232 1,236 1,246 1,245 1,246 1,270 1,247 1,274 1,300 1,305 - 10 1 5 1 4 5 **Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Dec. 29, 1981 | 1236 | Phonix | Dil | 131 | 131 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | Kish Lew Close Ch'se

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES 1278 1306 1325 1347 1345 1390 14,47 Dividends Dec. 30, 1981 Wednesday's New Highs and Lows 76,70 75,65 78,35 77,25 70,90 78,85 81,20 80,65 83,70 83,10 GATXCo pf GF BusEat Kuppers pf Kyserind LFE Corp Massey F Medico Fd Middon n Midrad Ross Motorolo Murphy GC U.S. Cancels Plan To Bar Canada at **Meeting on Trade** The Associated Pres WASHINGTON - The United 839.0 819.0 858.0 844.0 879.0 867.5 878.0 887.5 929.0 923.0 States has dropped its objections industrial nations, according to Cash Prices 420,00 220,00 84-85 32-34 79-94 7.7819 .42-44 8.11 397.50 rent 35 percent to 50 percent by Commodity Indexes for Key Biscayne, is also to be at-tended by representatives of the Dec. 30, 1981

INTERIM REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE HALF YEAR PERIOD **ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1981**

in Ottawa

proposed at last summer's eco-

nomic conference of seven nations

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The unaudited group profit attributable to shareholders of the Company, for the six months ended 50th September, 1981 amounted to HK\$340.9 million, representing an increase of 256% over HK\$95.7 million achieved in respect of the same period in the previous year. Net operating profit improved by 240% to HK\$215.0 million from HK\$63.2 million and profits attributable to entraordinary items were HK\$125.9 million against HK\$52.5 million. Earnings per Ordinary share, based on the net operating profit before extraordinary items, were 15.9 cents, pp 5.5 cents or 53% from an adjusted 10.4 cents achieved in the corresponding period of last year. Half Year Results (Unaudited)
Six months ended 30th September 1981 1980

Six months ended 30th September 1980 HK\$ Million HK\$ Million Operating Profit
Share of Operating Profits of
Associated Companies 147.4 55.0 67.6 Net Operating Profit for the period 63.2 32.5 215.0 Extraordinary items Profits attributable to shareholders 125.9 of the Company 95.7 340.9 Earnings per Ordinary share (1980 — as adjusted for the one-for-five bonus issue) . 15.9 cents 10.4 cents Interim Dividend

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 4.5 cents per Ordinary share, payable on 21st January, 1982 to shareholders on record as at 15th January, 1982. This represents an increase of 36% over the adjusted interim dividend of 3.3 cents paid in respect of the equivalent period last year. Register of Members

Register of Members

The Register of Members will be closed from 6th January to 15th January, 1982, both days inclusive, and in order to qualify for the interim dividend all transfers, accompanied by the relevant share certificates, should be lodged with the Company's Registrars, Central Registration Hong Kong Limited, oot later than 4:00 p.m. on 5th January, 1982.

Highlights

During the period under review and to the date of this Interim Report, a total of 8 vessels (built between the years 1964 to 1976) were disposed of at a profit. Newbuildings delivered include three medium-size tankers, one large, two handy-size and one Panamax built carriers for which charters have been secured.

The acquisition of a further 10% interest in The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited ("Wharf"), according to the proposal announced in May 1980, was completed as of 1st October, 1981, increasing the Group's holding in Wharf to 45%.

as of 1st October, 1981 increasing the Group's holding in Wharf to 45%.

Wharf's interim announcement reported a total profit of HK\$255.0 million and an operating profit of HK\$117.7 million being a 27.3% growth for the half year period to 30th June, 1981. Total operating profit for 1981' was forecast to he not less than HK\$300 million, an increase of 32.9% from 1980.

On 25rd November, 1981 proposals were announced for the merger of the Company with Wharf by means of a Scheme of Arrangement under the Companies Ordinance. The Directors recommended acceptance of these proposals as being in the best interests of the Company's shareholders. After the announcement, a change in the proposals was approved by the Board of Wharf which effectively meant that a material delay was to be introduced before the shareholders of Wharf were to pronounce on the scheme. In the light thereof, the principal shareholder withdrew his support of the proposals and your Board, after due consideration, concluded that the merger scheme could not proceed.

proceed.

Forecast for the full year

The Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profits attributable to shareholders, before extraordinary items, for the year ending 31st March, 1982 will amount to not less than HK\$445 million and that the total recurrent dividend per Ordinary share on the increased capital will not be less than that paid in the year 1980/81.

High Law Class Ch'ss

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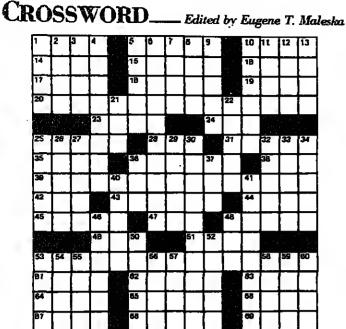
Canadian Indexes

DEC. 36, 1761

By Order of the Board WORLD-WIDE SECRETARIES LIMITED Secretaries Hong Kong, 18th December, 1981.



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64 Ye ---- tea shoppe 65 The fullest possible 66 Boston Marathon, e.g.

67 Room para 68 Della or Pee DOWN

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spore 56 Sunder 57 Take a powder 58 Gulf sultanate 60 Footfail

Japan or Siam 48 Food, in

13 Repudiate 21 Half a sawbuck 51 Water buffalo 22 Silent sufferer 25 Germanic 53 Rights people 26 Committee

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WEATHER

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-9 48 Fall Foody Cloudy Fall Cloudy Foody Roin Cloudy Snow Cloudy Snow Cloudy Snower Cloudy Snower Cloudy Snower Cloudy Foody Food CAPE TOWN CASABLANCA CNICAGO COPENNAGEN **RIO OE JANEI** COSTA DEL SOL SALISBURY SAC PAULO SEOUL SHANGHAI SINGAPORE STOCKNOLM GENEVA NELSINKI TAIPEI HONG KONG TEL AVIV HOUSTON TOKYO
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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 21 1001							
December 31, 1981 The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds fished with							
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the [HT:16]—601-1;(W)—weekly:(M)—monthly:(b)—bl-monthly:(r)—regularly:(l)—krogolarly.							
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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd SE AMP 45	- d Bond Invest						
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— IM American Values Cum. Pret. \$100.00 — (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets \$ 17.15	(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 66.26						
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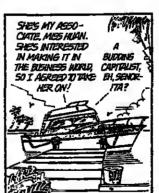
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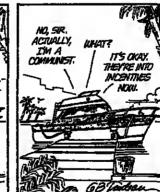
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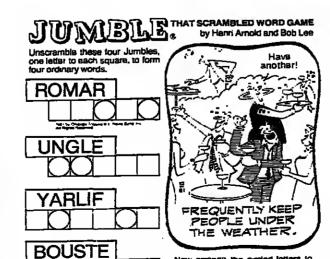
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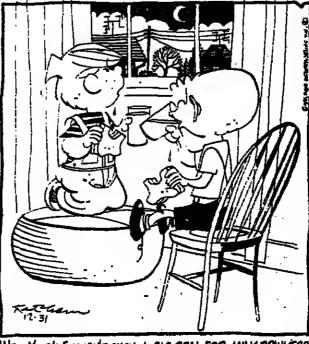


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Now arrange the carded letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-

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'NEW YEAR'S EVE ISN'T SUCH A BIG DEAL FOR MILK-DRINKERS"

BOOKS_

EVERY SECRET THING

By Potricia Heorst with Alvin Moscow. 466 pp. \$17.95. Doubleday, Gorden City, New York, N.Y. 11530.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

NO doubt it will come as a surprise to many readers, but Patricia Hearst has written a very good book. With the professional assistance of Alvin Moscow, she has put together a clean narrative that begins in the sunlight of her bappy, privileged child-hood, plunges quickly into the long darkness that followed her kidnap-ping by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and emerges at last into the light with President Carter's commutation of her seven-year prison sen-

Obviously she is not without her ulterior motives for assembling this long chronicle; she wants to clear ber name once and for all, to regain the public sympathy that was hers until the day she was photographed carrying a gun while participating in a California bank robbery. But though she is entitled to sympathy, she refuses to grovel or beg for it. The strongest suit of ber book — and it has many — is its calm, insistent candor; this is what it was like, she is saying, and she asks only that she be judged on the facts as she presents them.

Try to imagine what happened to this bright, pretty, lively, 19-year-old girl. Almost completely without political interest, a student at Berkely largely because ber fiance was there, she was abducted from her apartment on the evening of Feb. 4, 1974, shoved into the trunk of an automobile, driv-en off into the night, then dragged into a house and heaved into a closet. She stayed there 57 days, blindfolded:

"The inside of that closet stank, I was alone there with a stale, musty odor of body sweat and filfth. For all the air circulating in there, I might as well have been in an underground cof-fin. Curled up, I lay there in a corner, weeping. Tears flowed of their own accord, soaking my blindfold and run-

ful, pervading smell, I cringed in fear. Never bad I felt so degraded, so much in the power of others, so vulnerable, What made it worse was that I could not figure out these people who bad abducted me. My first impression was simply that they were crazy, insane."

· Coercive Persuasion

That first impression was correct, though for a while Hearst — under the pressure of what the shrinks call coercive persuasion, or blackmail came to fall under their spell. The "army" that had taken it upon itself to liberate the United States from the capitalist pigs consisted of eight people: Cinque Mtume, the black "general field marshal of the Symbionese Liberation Army," and his seven worshipful white followers, most notable and notorious among them Bill and Emily Harris, a.k.a. Teko and Yolan-

That was it: eight certifiable zanies, skulking about from "safehouse" to "safehouse," squeezing out a marginal existence on such funds as they could beg, borrow or "expropriate," mean and loathsome creatures who would never have been heard from had they not kidnapped the daughter of one of America's wealthiest and most prominent familes. Patty Hearst was their ticket to headlines and air time, and they cashed ber in for all she was worth. For her part, she decided that the wisest course would be to submit to the demands of her captors and to pretend to be converted to their scrambled ideology.

Sex was among those demands (though not as frequently as the pub-lic suspected) and she submitted to it: "I lay there like a rag doll, my mind a million miles away. It was all so mechanical and then it was over. I said to myself. rationalizing again, Well, you're still alive." She tells what happened and when, but she declines to go into detail; readers looking for clinical thrills will have to go else-where. She is able to look back on these moments, which clearly were in no way pleasant, and dismiss them with a rueful shrug; she survived.

Similarly, she survived the robbery of the Hibernia Bank and she bad the incredible good fortune to be out of the Los Angeles "safehouse" when it proved most unsafe and all the SLA members except she and the Harrises were killed in a shootout with police. Up to the time of the robbery she bad gone through the motions of SLA loyalty: accepting the name of Tania,

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LINE LAME SASER TEDWILLIAMS LEG ACES ALLERS CHASED HORNE ATHS HANKIAGE

ART TOTES ATE
PAULWANER COLTS
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ASLEEP SASE
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mouthing all the obligatory political claptrap, participating in the pseudo-military drills and exercises. She went through the motions in the robbery, too, knowing that to refuse was to risk death. But the robbery made her a suspected criminal, and that changed her life her life momentousty, under the tu-telage of Cinque, she developed a "certainty that the police and FBI would not hesitate to shoot me." She became "a soldier in the SLA" not out of any genuine political conviction but out of a fear that she had nowhere else to go.

in her her

There was a moment in Los Angetes that provided startling proof of the degree to which fear and "coercive persuasion" had taken control of her mind. The Harrises, shopping in Los Angeles, got into a contretemps with a store clerk. There was much scuffling outside the store; the Harrises were on the verge of being seized and beld for arrest on shoplifting charges. But Hearst, at the wheel of the SLA car. fired her true over the heads of the fired her gun over the heads of the milling crowd. Instead of using the confusion of the moment to make her escape, she enabled the Harrises to make theirs — to run to the car and drive away.

This was not the act of the "flaming bitter revolutionary" that millions of Americans had by then concluded Hearst to be. It was an instinctive reaction — not to save the Harrises, whom she despised, but to return to the known instead of the unknown. the SLA instead of the police. By this point Hearst bad lost any sense of the reality of her past.

After the bank robbery and the

shootout, she was transformed in the wisdom of public opinion from abused heiress to violent revolutionary. She recalls the mail she later received at the San Mateo County

Jail.

"By far most of the letters I me outright received condemned me outright not for robbing a bank, but for being so ungrateful and mean to my par-ents, for deserting my country and my heritage, for the unmentionable joys of sex with black men and hippies, and, in short, for being such a rich, spoiled bitch. I had thought that reading my mail would belp pass the time. But those vituperative, angry epistles were hard to take. For the first time I realized how hated I bad become. In fact, it had never dawned on me how much people seemed personally to care about my kidnapping and my days with the SLA. After a time I agreed that the letters should be delivered to my lawyers; I did not want to see them anymore."

The attorney general of the United States, William Saxbe, took it upon himself to pronounce her a "common criminal." That set the tone not mere-ly for the broader public outery, but for her treatment by the law after her arrest. The government was deter-mined to make an example of ber, a sacrificial victim:

"In my estimation was a farce. The Hibernia Bank rob bery seemed to have been forgotten. It was not mentioned for days and for weeks at a time. It was the media image of me on trial. I was portrayed as the symbol of the rebellious, radical youth movement of the Sixties — the ultimate child of the Sixties. But it was all so far-fetched. I was not a child of the Sixties; I was but a child, literally, in the Sixties. In 1960, I was six years old."

That the government concentrated so single-mindedly on getting ber con-

victed - it was clearly far more interested in her than in the Harrises - is evidence enough of its determination to punish her for violations of conventional morality; that none of these violations was voluntary was dis-missed, by prosecutors and judge and jury alike, as irrelevant. She was the chosen victim of a society too swept up in its moral righteousness and smuggness to bother with such niceties as terror, coercion - or truth. Of the life she now lives, she says:

"I do not live in fear. It is just that I feel older and wiser now, more disillusioned in my feelings about my fellow man." By this she means not merely the possibility that a knock on the door can propel an innocent into the depths, but also the punishment that an unjust world can cynically impose upon that same innocent person. She

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200

is cynical about ber fellow man, and she has every right to be.

Yet "Every Secret Thing" is not a cynical book, not really even a bitter one. In the end Patricia Hearst is triangled the state of the second of th umphant. Her captors are dead or in prison; her accusers have been si-lenced by the commutation order handed down two years ago by President Carter. She has found a new life that includes a busband and a child. she has returned to the embrace of her family, and she has become again what she was: a sane, sensible, goodhumored young woman. She is a remarkable persoo: "Every Secret Thing" is vivid testimony to her strength, resourcefulness of courage.

Ionathan Yardley is resident critic at The Washington Post's Book World.

NORTH (D)

BRIDGE.

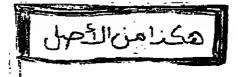
By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North opens one club, and East chooses to overcall in hearts rather than make a takeout double. If South now passes, influenced by memories of Culbertson's free-bid doctrine, he will suffer a disaster. West will raise to four hearts, North will bid four spades. Now it is North-South have a chance to make a game. If the bidding ends and West makes the ron-tine lead of the heart ace, South cannot be prevented from making 10

However, East-West score a small plus by maneuvering a clnb ruff after a minor-suit lead. And they may well settle for a small minus by persevering to five hearts.

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♦J932 ⊽5 WEST EAST ◆K74 ▼K10942 EDI DAG ♦AJ32 **♣**Q1653 SOUTH **◆**A18865. ▽87 0 Q87 -10



Vilas Upset by Pfister In Australian Tennis

The Associated Press
MELBOURNE --- Guillermo Vilas, the top seed, was upset in straight sets Wednesday by Hank Pfister in the third round of the Australian Open tennis tourna-ment. Pfister, a hard serving 28-year-old Californian, whipped Vi-las, a two-time winner of the tour-

nament, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
The Australian championship, once one of the most coveted titles

Lloyd Ranked Top American

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Chris Evert
Lloyd has been named the No.1
woman tennis player in the
United States for 1981, the
sixth time she has held the top spot, the U.S. Tennis Associa-tion has announced.

Lloyd, who had for two years been ranked second behind Tracy Austin (1980) and Martina Navratilova (1979), regained the No.1 spot she had held for five consecutive years, from 1974 to 1978. Austin finished 1981 in second place, while Navratilova remained third. in the world, can oo longer claim to rank with the Wimbledon, U.S. and French championships. Only three of the world's top 20 players entered this ten-day tournament, which carries a \$64,000 check for

Sunday's winner.

Vilas, saying he was not effective, vowed oot to return next year unless he had a proper grass court build-up. "I oeeded more and more matches to do well on grass,"

But the Argentinian credited Pfister with playing a nearly flaw-less match. "Everything I was doing he was doing better," Vilas

Kim Warwick, the runner-up last year, swept past Phil Dent, winning 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. Warwick, an Australian who has been troubled by a right shoulder injury, switched from a wooden to an aluminum racket of the last analysis. minum racket after last week, and said the change gave him more

Johan Kriek of South Africa beat Chris Lewis of New Zealand in a five-set match. Kriek, who has taken off most of the year and dropped from 12 to 20 on the ATP computer rankings, now faces Tim Mayotte. They have not played each other before. Peter McNamara, the No. 2



Guillermo Vilas

squeezed through to the quarterfinals with a five-set victory over Paul Kronk, John Alexander, who advanced to the third round with victories over Fritz Buehning and Thierry Tulasne, was stopped by Steve Denton in a thrilling fiveset battle that went to 11-9 in the final set tiebreaker. Denton will meet Shlomo Glick-

stein, who dashed Rod Frawley's hopes on Wednesday in straight sets. Mark Edmondson, the 1976 winner here, advanced to the quarterfinals by beating Cliff Letcher.

Walker, Georgia's Star Tailback, Rumbling Again About Going Pro

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Herschel Walker, Georgia's sophomore All-America tailback, raised the possibility again this week that he might turn professional and

ty again this week that he might turn professional and play in the Canadian Football League before his college eligibility expires at the end of the 1983 season.

But he would probably have a long legal battle if he tried to turn pro before his senior year. He might have to challenge in a Canadian court a new CFL rule against signing undergraduates if he wanted to play for the Montreal Alouettes, who have the draft rights to him. He would definitely have to go to court to challenge a long-standing National Football League rule against signing undergraduates if he wanted to play professionally in the United States before the 1984 season.

New CFL Regulation

Gord Walker, publicity director for the CFL, said by telephone: The rule we put in last May is exactly like the old NFL rule, and it means a team in our league cannot sign a boy before he has completed four years of college. They can't be signed until the class they entered with is in its senior year. If he signed with Montreal before 1984, it would not be

approved by the league. If he wants to challenge our rule, that is, of course, his right."

Walker, who considered signing with the Alonettes after his freshman season in 1980, spoke at a news conference Tuesday, three days before Georgia is to meet Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl at the New Orleans Superdome.

"I don't know where I will be working next year," said Walker, who has rushed for 3,507 years in two seasons. "I might be back working at the filling station. I really doo't now what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a college degree, but I really don't know about football. As to playing in Canada, I may and I

may not."

He did not appear to be sure of the new Canadian rule. "I like games, but I don't think this is a word game," he said. "It's my life and my future,"

Asked if he would challenge the NFL or CFL rule, he said: "No, not really. I think, though, if I had to, I would, but I don't think I have to."

Lawyers in the Family

Vince Dooley, Georgia's coach, said: "I don't know if he's acting. I don't know what he is saying and what he is thinking." Then he said: "I think Herschel will stay at Georgia. I think he enjoys college life like all of us maybe should have enjoyed it. I also think he has creat lovely to the needs according to the hersche according to the control of the "

Alouette officials tould out be reached for comment. A call to the club office brought a recorded message that the office was closed until Monday. Walker, a native of Wrightsville, Ga., said: "My mother has a lot of cousins and we have three lawyers

in the family who are cousins. They tell us what is legal and what is right. As to those rules, I think they are unconstitutional, anyway. I hear I would win if I challenged them. It might take a year or more to win. though.
"I will decide after this bowl game, maybe some-

time next year early." An outstanding track athlete, be said he would compete Jan. 16 in the Olympic development meet in New York. "Track is a sport where I have an atmosphere with less pressure and attention," he said. "I will have time then to decide. So maybe I'll make my



Herschel Walker - a future to ponder.

Las Vegas Gamblers Go Wild At Seeing Their Steeds Run

NEW YORK - An experiment that brought joy to bookmakers in Las Vegas has stirred a commotion throughout the gambling industry. In an innovation considered illegal by some, the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network, a cable chain that broadcasts fun

RED SMITH

and games to sports freaks 24 hours a day, raised a threat to the

national morals last Saturday by showing American viewers eight of the nine races at Santa Anita.

The opportunity for horse players to see their steeds run sent usiness in Las Vegas's 21 legal handbooks booming by 20 to 100 percent. What it did to the nation's amountal sont is under lively dis-

For years the federal government has operated on the theory that a citizen in Nevada or an offtrack betting shop in New York may risk a deuce on some nag without equal risk to his hope of heaven, but give him one glimpse

NBA Standings

Beston	21	7	,750	
New York			A83	
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Chicago	12	16	.400	,
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Sorn Antonio 119, 3on Olego 107 (Gervin 44, Mitchall 14: Breeks 19, Williams 19).

Philipodelphia 140, Golden State 135 (Erving 34, B., Jones 12, Toney 18; Kion 28, Free 33).

New York 111, Chicago 106 (Russell 24, Richardian 26, Graenengol 14, Sobers 18).

Alfonio 163, Houston 93 (Roungifield 25, Drew 25; Molena 25, Marshy 22).

Dellas 104, Kossol CTV 92 (Vincani 61, Turner 16; Woodsen 25, Drew 18).

Mg Woodlan 23, Dryw 18).
Denver 126, Beeldon 122, (Emplish 32, Von-deweathe 22; Bird 27, Architecte 26).
Los Anoules 174, Unch 114 (Williams 34, Nixon 25; Constev 48, Gentles 23).

Finn Wins First Round Of Ski Jumping Event United Press International OBERSTDORF, West Germany

Matti Nykacnen, a junior world champion from Finland, won the first round of the Four Hills World Cap ski jumping competition Wednesday with leaps of 109 and 104.5 meters and a mark of 241.4.

Manfred Deckert of East Germany finished second with 239.3 ahead of Thomas Prosser of West Germany with 233.2. The competition is in four parts, with one more to go in Germany and two in Aus-

22 - 12 - 1

of his money in action and you consign him to flames.

As for television, the law has

ruled that it may be permissible to show one or two races live because show one or two races live because that is news coverage; more than that, and you're disseminating gambling information across state lines. But does this apply to ESPN, a cable company? The Federal Communications Commission has no policy on cable.
"We looked into the question

before trying the experiment," said Eric Kemmler, assistant general counsel for ESPN, "and we ha-ven't uncovered a single thing that

Players had been coming in, betting \$2 or \$5 and leaving as soon as the last race ended," said John Bennett, who runs the Rose Bowl Race Book. "Saturday they found they could see the races. They started calling the news to friends, and bets went up to \$10, \$20 and

The network planned to show all nine races on the program Sat-urday and nine on Sunday but, said Scotty Connell, vice president

Chalky's Money

Kemmler said there had been a some law-enforcement agency was

Gamblers have always preferred to see their money in action. That is one reason offtrack betting doesn't shut down the tracks Wright, the featherweight champi on, made a lot of money in the ring but it was soon gone. Asked what had happened to it, he shrugged. "Craps," he said.

"Do you ever play the races, Chalky?"
"No," the little man said.

ther the promoter nor the law is aware of this.

pers and Jimmy the Greek's forecasts on the air are not intended as a service to bettors. They're hard

trustworthy, loyal courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. It would come hard to them to discover that they were contributing to the national

delinquency.

Absolution for them is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

time 1984 is over we will have an-

other \$75 million to share out.

Financially we have nothing to worry about."

3-Way Split

The quiet Spaniard, formerly his country's ambassador to Moscow,

has headed off a threatened rebel-

lion by national Olympic commit-

tees over distribution of their share of the spoils. "We are in complete agreement," Samaranch said.

Ceramco Leading

World Yacht Race

AUCKLAND — The New Zea-

land yacht Ceramco led the fleet

Auckland to Mar Del Plata, Ar-

The first compulsory report on individual positions since the fleet left Auckland on Saturday re-

vealed that Ceramoo was about

600 miles out of Auckland, south-

The Dutch yacht Flyer was among the front runners as the fleet raced toward the stormy and

dangerous Cape Horn, seen by

some sailors as the toughest part of

Vengence a Winner

lian maxi-yacht Vengence won the classic Sydney-to-Hobart race on

Wednesday. Condor of Bermuda

SYDNEY (UPI) - The Austra-

east of the Chatham Islands.

gentina.

prohibits us from doing it." Vegas bookies say business was down before last Saturday's boom.

of production, Saturday's minth and all of Sunday's races were not shown after a telephone call had warned of possible illegality.

few calls since Saturday insisting that ESPN had exceeded its rights, but Connell said, "Legally, we have heard nothing." A report that investigating could not be con-

though it does diminish their attendance and handle. Chalky

Takes too long to find out what heppens to your money. The dice tell you right away.

'It may be a legitimate question wby it's all right to broadcast foot-ball, basketball and baseball, all betting games, and not horse rac-ing," Kemmler said.

Odd News

The answer is that racing depends on gambling for its exis-tence, and the others rely on the box office, parking and the sale of beer. To be sure, there is widespread betting on all these games, and many "fans" would stay home if they couldn't get a bttle some-thing down on the score, but nei-

Odds published in the newspa-

The men who run ESPN are

LONDON — Money is jingling into the tills of the International Committee Mario Vasquez Rana of Mexico, IOC takes the rest. But it is paid in had demanded full control of the advance installments, so it is piling Olympic Committee. The dollars money. Samaranch met the situafrom television rights are piling up. tion by enlarging the IOC's Soli-darity Commission and packing it "We have \$11 million in hand." said Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC. "And by the with national committee represent-

atives - enough to give the national committees a voting majori-The IOC splits its television money three ways, keeping one third for its administrative costs, and giving a third to the interna-

PHOTO FINISHES FIRST — Tom Baker, a track photographer for River Downs in

Cincinnati, won the 1981 Eclipse Award for outstanding photography with this picture of Roscoe Zee winning a race Ang. 29 after slipping in the mud near the finish. The jockey,

Bernie Sayler, stayed aboard as Roscoe Zee slid to the wire. Neither horse nor rider was hurt.

tional sports federations and a third to the national committees. The national committees' share is the Solidarity Fund. Until now the 1OC has used the fund to finance coaching seminars, sports administration, scholarships and other projects. But the national committees wanted direct financial grants, and now they are going to

Prospect of New Image

Television money could give a new image to the Olympic move-ment in the next decade, with milbons of dollars handed out to help sport in the developing countries.

Wednesday in the 6,100-mile (9,760 kilometer) third leg of the round-the-world yacht race from One U.S. network, ABC, is paying a basic \$120 million just for the U.S. rights to the 1984 Olympics - the Summer Games in Los Angeles and the Winter Games at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Contracts for showing the Games in Europe and other parts of the world swell the revenue available to the IOC.

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

CK Division W L T Pts. OF GA

NY Islanders	21 10 8 47 154 125
Philodelphia	22 13 7 45 140 129
Philipperph	15 15 6 34 137 148
NY Romers	14 17 5 22 125 144
Washington	16 22 3 22 137 154
Ad	ms Division
Mantreal	19 8 9 47 175 107
Boston	27 10 4 45 144 114
Buffala	19 10 8 46 144 113
Guetacc	19 15 8 43 182 168
Horlford	9 15 9 27 122 152
	LL COMPERENCE
No	rris Division
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Minnesola	14 10 12 40 155 127
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Chicago	M 13 # 37 167 155
Winnipag	13 17 8 34 139 166
Toronto	10 16 9 29 153 144
Detroit	10 27 6 26 125 158
Sans	The Division
Comenten	24 8 6 54 221 143
Vancouver	11 U 1 34 15 16
Colyony	12 17 8 32 148 172
Los Argeias	13 25 2 29 152 162
Calorade	# 23 6 22 107 T79
	Sery's Results
	Islanders 4 (Robinson (6),
	doe (tál, Trembley (17),
Jorvis (13); Polvir	(8), Gillies (11), Troffler

(4), Hotelers, Gradin (18)]. Quebec E, Chicago 1 (Cote (4), M. Skastay (20), Goulet 3 (20), P. Shastay 7 (25), Cloutier (17);

St. Louis & Hartford 1 (Federito (15), Klossec (2), Carrie (11), Daniso (6), NIII (7), Pettersson (14): Stoughton (28)).

Transactions

MOCKEY
National Hodary Lawree
DETROIT RED WINGS-Recrited Corrode
Alicatet, sooils, from Kolomouse of the InternoHocket Hockey Leave.
HARTFORD WHALERS-Traded Rick
MocLett, coater, to the Pittyleris Pengoins for
Russ Anderson, defensemen, and future consid-

The Association of National The host cities keep two thirds advance installments, so it is piling up now and carning interest.

Triple Jump Champion Given Hope of Recovery

The Associated Press CAMPINAS, Brazil - Joao Carlos de Oliveira, Brazil's triple jump world record holder who nearly died in an auto accident a week ago, may recover to compete again, his doctor said Tuesday.

Joacir Dalloglio, a ocurosur-geon, said that Oliveira has a good chance of competing again. "He will have to start from the beginning," he said. "That will be hard, but a man who got where he got to may be able to do it."

Oliveira, 27, suffered a fractured skull, pelvis, ann, and leg and inju-nies to his lungs and abdomen. He had been in come for four days.

Judge Drastically Reduces Damage Award To Yazoo Smith, Who Challenged NFL Draft was first filed in 1970. But Johnson said be was oot aware of any settlement proposal, "and I would know if there was one." based on the workings of the 1968 draft. But by 1976, the league had made enough significant changes in the draft to allow its continu-

Smith previously received about \$24,000 in workman's compensa-

tioo as a result of the disability

caused by the broken neck. Smith

reportedly suffered permanent partial paralysis as a result of the

Smith, who played for the University of Oregon, signed a one-year contract with the Redskins in 1968 that paid him \$50,000: a \$23,000 signing bonus, a \$5,000 bonus for making the team and a \$22,000 annual salary. According to court documents, Bryant arrived at the \$4,000 figure by comparing

at the \$4,000 figure by comparing Smith's income with that of fellow Pedskin defensive back Pat Fischer, who made \$54,000 the same

Bryant's original decision was

Navy Looking to Win One

By Paul Armer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Jim (Yazoo)
Smith's 11-year-old legal battle smith's 11-year-old legal battle against the National Football League and the Washington Redskins challenging the legality of the NFL draft finally may have ended following a decision by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington to reduce Smith's damage award from \$276,000 to \$12,000.

In 1976 Indee William B.

In 1976, Judge William B. Bryant awarded \$276,000 to Smith, a No. 1 draft choice by the Redskins in 1968, after roling that the draft was illegal because it violated federal anniumst laws. Smith. a defensive back who suffered a broken neck that ended his career during a game in his rookie season, had sought \$4.2 million in dam-

In suing the league and the Red-skins. Smith claimed that the an-nual NFL draft violated antitrust laws by illegally binding a player to one team and keeping him from bargaining for more money with

Mistake on Damages

Bryant, in his 1976 ruling, agreed. He said that without the draft, Smith possibly could have Olympic Body Rolling in Television Dollars signed a contract for more money that also could have guaranteed

payment despite injury.

The NFL appealed Bryant's ruling to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which allowed the ruling concerning the league's liability for an antitrust violation to stand. But the Circuit Court said that Bryant erred in calculating Smith's actual damages from the violation, and directed the judge to reconsider the amount. On Dec. E, Bryant determined that Smith's damages were \$4,000. That amount auto-

latest ruling is possible, sources close to the case said there was an excellent chance of Smith ending his legal battle. Smith, who lives in Tacoma, Wash, could not be reached for comment.

As the winning plaintiff, Smith

also is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees. Bryant has not yet made a determination on that amount. An NFL source said Smith was offered a six-ligure out-of-court settlement early in the case, which

23d annual Liberty Bowl, Ohio State coach Earle Bruce understood that being picked to come matically is trebled under antitrust out on top was oot always an asset. Although an appeal of Bryant's

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at Virginia.

"Navy was a 20-point favorite and they got a 3-3 tie [with Army]." Bruce said. "They didn't look good in that game. But, they look pretty good to me. They're a solid football opponent."

Tailback Eddie Myers, who

two-touchdown favorite to win the

holds Navy's single-season rushing record with 1,318 yards, was also to be playing his last game. The biggest offensive threat in Ohio State's arsenal is quarterback Art Schlichter, whose accuracy and consistency in throwing the

For Departing Head Coach

ance. Most notably, the rounds were reduced from 17 to 12; draft-

ed players could sit out a year and

then re-enter the draft pool, and

drafted players could play two years in the Canadian Football

League and then negotiate with

any NFL club, with the team that

originally drafted him maintaining the right of first refusal oo any of-

draft was exempt from antitrust laws because it was part of the col-lective bargaining agreement be-tween the NFL and the NFL Play-

ers Association. The league also contended that the draft was rea-sonable and indispensable in maintaining the competitive bal-

ance among the teams.

The league had argued that the

football has brought him just about all of Ohio State's passing MEMPHIS - George Welsh was to lead his Navy football team records. onto the field for the last time
Wednesday night, taking the Midshipmen against Ohio State University in the Liberty Bowl.

Fectoria:
Schlichter, who is expected to be
picked in the first round of the
NFL draft, hit on 172 of 324 passes for 2,392 yards in regular-season

The Midshipmen ended the reg-ular season with a disappointing 3play this year. With all his success at Ohio 3 tie with Army and have been State, Schlichter has not been able

wanting to prove to their coach, who has accepted the coaching job to bring back a victory for the Buckeyes in postseason play. Ohio State has gone to four different Even though Ohio State was a bowls in the last four years without a victory.

"We always use a bowl game as

a reward for a good season, but we always want to win." Bruce said. "We work hard on the football field in preparation. We don't pass up any of the splendor of the game as far as activities are concerned. The only thing we haven't done is

In Houston, meanwhile, UCLA plays Michigan in the Bluebonnet Bowl Thursday night. Other New Year's Eve contests include the Hall of Fame Bowl in Birmingham, Ala., where Mississippi State plays Kansas, and the Peach Bowl in Atlanta, where West Virginia

MEXICAN MARRIAGE — Fernando Valenzuela, the rookie pitching sensation of the Los Angeles Dodgers, was married Toesday night in Merida, Mexico, to Linda Burgos, a local 21-Pear-old elementary school teacher. He and his bride were later surrounded by a crowd of 5,000.

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The Year That Was

"Nineteen eighty one."
"Reason for leaving joh?"
"I was replaced hy a new year."

And so you're applying for unemployment insurance? "I've tried to find work but no

one will have me." "Why not?" No one will reason. They just say I'm too old

and I can't keep "What did you do before you were fired?"

Buchwald "I was a crisis manager."
"Did you pro-

duce any great books or any out-standing works of art?"
"No, but I was a good year for wine. Not a great year, but they said I had a nice bouquet." * * *

"Not too many, As a matter of fact, they claim I was one of the worst years for automobiles in his-

"Did you sell a lot of automo-

"And how were you about housing?"
"I don't think I'll be remembered for housing. I either started

a worldwide recession or inherited one — depending on which politi-cian you talk to." "You don't seem very enthusias-tic about your accomplishments."

"At the moment, they don't look that good, hut everyone kept telling everyone else, things had to get worse before they got better. I think when people have a chance to look back they may not think I was as bad as they thought I was.

We'll be the judge of that, Do you have any references? "No. I was boping to get one from President Reagan, but at the last moment he decided I wasn't

China Tourists Up 30%

PEKING - Chinese authorities said Wednesday 5.7 million tourists visited China in 1981, a 30 percent increase over last year. The figures were released by the China general administration for travel and tourism through the official

WASHINGTON — "Who's his year. He keeps telling everyone next? What is your name?" we have to wait for another year

before his plans work. Are there any movies you made that you're proud of?" "No. I can't think of any. Most

of them were bombs." "Good grief, you really are a dif-ficult case. What happened during your time that you can hrag about?"

"I guess the best thing that hap-ened was Prince Charles and Lady Diana got married while I was in charge. It was a lovely wedding, and if all goes well, there will be an heir to the throne of Brit-

"Well, that's something. At least we can say you know about wed-dings. How were you on crime?" "Not too good. I think the rates went up. I also had a bad time with terrorism. But I did get the hostages out of Iran, and oil prices dropped. And the Rolling Stones made a very successful comeback."

"What about war?" "I didn't start any. At least not any big ones. Then again I didn't stop any little ooes either. Warwise, I maintained the status quo.

"What about bunger?" 'There was some drought, and the Soviets had another bad wheat crop. But I don't think I should be held responsible for that. They don't seem to know how to grow

"Reading your rèsumé I still don't understand wby you were re-

"The man wbo gave me my pink slip muttered something about, 'Last one hired — first one fired." "You only worked for 12 months. That entitles you to 13 unemployment checks."

"I'll take what I can get. Maybe there will be a nostalgia craze and I'll be in demand again. After all, no one dreamed a few years ago the big bands would come back. Well, we have no openings for

an old year at this time, but if we do, you're going to have to take any job, whether it suits you or Oh, don't worry about that, I

can do anything. But no one ever gave me a chance." "Sign this, And have a Happy New Year.'

"I wish you hadn't said that." @ 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndiotte

Mort Shuman Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris

By Jeffrey Robinson

Monty Shuman from Abe Lincoln High School in Brook-lyn, N.Y., who isn't so little now and probably wasn't so little then was the French pop star heading the show recently at the Monte Carlo Casino Caharet. And when asked how he became a French pop star, he said, "Ri-diculous, isn't it?"

Out of high school at age 16, back in the mid-1950s, he went to City College in New York where, instead of going to classes, he found he was happier writing songs and playing the piano.

The dean finally called me into his office. I was failing all my classes except philosophy, where I got straight A's. He figured there was something wrong with my head. He told me he'd either throw me out of school, or I could go quietly. So I went quiet-

He spent three years struggling to get his songs published, then all of a sudden two of them made it to the top of the record charts. "Turn Me Loose" was a Fabian hit. "Teenager in Love" was a big score for Dion and the Belmonts. Before he knew it, Mort Shuman was a hig-deal song writer. Teamed up with Doc Pomus, he wrore "I Count the Tears," "This Magic Moment" and "Save the Last Dance for Me," which were all hits for The Drifters. Then there was Andy Williams' "Can't Get Used to Losing

You" and eventually almost two dozen big songs for Elvis Presley. "Doc Pomus and I did a couple of bundred songs together, and we made a lot of money. Very heavy money. I was a kid in my 20s, living in the best part of Greenwich Village, having a great time. But hy 1964 or so I was getting fed up. I knew I wanted something else.

"A couple of years before, I bad visited London, gotten a taste of the Old World, and fell in love with it. So around '64 I started spending more and more time in London. I'd come over for a weekend. I'd go back to New York, then come back to London and stay four months. I had lots of money and royalties were coming in all the time, so all



France pop star Shuman: "Ridiculous, isn't it?"

I had to do was hang out in swinging London. And for a while I thought that was great

Finding Brel

Then, on a trip to Europe, in about 1966, he found himself in Paris and someone played a Jacques Brel album for him. "The timing was perfect. I was getting more and more de-bauched and I started going through one of those introspective periods, you know, a navelcontemplation thing. Deep down I felt I had no purpose. I was searching for something and when I heard Brel I knew right away this was it. Here was a French singer who could comoine extreme virility with poetry. I immediately began translating

his songs."

He rusbed back to the United States with the songs - only to find that no one wanted them. "No one wanted to sing about whores and old people and dy-mg." But be believed so strongly in Brel's music that he wrote and co-starred in the musical "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well

and Living in Paris," and once again he had a hit.

"I was 30 years old and that was the first time I was on a stage. The show ran in New York for seven years, and still runs somewhere around the States all the time. I only stayed in the cast for about 18 months, although I really got into being the Jason Robards of off-Broadway."

Checks Still Coming In

With no intention of continuing as a performer, he came back to Europe and settled in Paris. The royalty checks on all those songs I wrote in the '50s and '60s were coming in -- they still do -so money had never been a prob-lem. I think in my lifetime I've probably earned over \$3 million, although I don't know where it is. I don't own anything except the clothes on my back.

"Anyway, I've always been able to do whatever I've wanted to. Just that I haven't always known what I wanted to do. Even today I could live off those songs. It would be a quiet life, not at all extravagant, but enough to live on. The reason I manner to which I've become ac-

The logical thing to do, 10 years ago, was to write more songs. The illogical thing was allowing a friend to talk him into recording them himself.
Shuman's first alhum was "Le
Lac Majeur," and before he
knew it, there he was, a French pop star, with songs like "Brook-lyn hy the Sea." "Papa Tango Charlie" and "Sorrow." hits with French lyrics and some English thrown in for good measure. Now he is a very hig French pop star. And no one finds that more illogical than Mort Shuman.

"It's ridiculous. The whole thing happened in spite of myself. There I was, 35 years old. and I became a star because I had funny hair and a mustache and a nice smile. I was something very different for the French Frankly, it's all very unbeliev-able. Maybe you could put under the caption of the photo, 'Could anyone with a face like this be a pop star in America?" I mean, ever. It's utterly ridiculous."

He says be can't take too seriously his days as a pop star— and he doesn't want to let them last much longer. "Singing a lot of ooob-oooh music is not very rewarding. I've always intended to continue in the musical theater, mainly as a composer, but I've seen too much of the music business from behind the scenes to take it seriously.

There are only three reasons why anyone would want to be a pop star. Money is the first. Serious emotional problems is the second. You know, the need to be adored by the masses. The third is megalomania, and that's the one that interests me. But not as pop star, I mean, come on, look at me. A teen-age idol?" There is, then, a next step: "I

want to become the Offenbach of Paris at the end of the 20th century, just before the whole world ws up into smithereens." So he has been working steadily on "a musical, an operetta kind of thing." The backing for it is lined up, it is slated to premiere in France at the beginning of 1983, and be may even sing in it, he

"But I don't want to say too much more about it, except that it will definitely be a way out of the pop-star business for me. Come to think of it, though, this thing I'm writing probably wouldn't be bad for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. I think they'd like it a lot,"

Singer Donny Osmond PEOPLE: Plans Broadway Debut

When he was 5, he made his telewhen he was 5, he made his television dehnt on "The Andy Williams Show." And at age 17, with his sister, Marie, he became the youngest host in U.S. television history to headline a weekly one-hour comedy variety series. Today, at the age of 24, with 19 years of show business behind him. Donny Osmond is emharking on what he says is his most exciting challenge yet — the Broadway theater. He says is his most exciting challenge vet — the Broadway theater. He will play the ritle role in George M. Cohan's 1904 musical "Little Johnny Jones," which is to open in mid-February. "They say once you experience live theater, there's nothing like it," he commented. taking a few minutes away from rehearsing the "Yankee Doodle Dandy" number at the Minskoff Rehearsal Studios on Broadway. "Everything else builds up to it." The role, which is based on the adventures of Tod Sloan, a famous ventures of Tod Sloan, a famous U.S. jockey, is one that he said be has always wanted to play. "It fits me perfectly with all of the dancing and singing." Gregory and Maurice Hines will swing together again on Broadway this Sunday in the musical "Sophisticated I adies." a collection of cated Ladies," a collection of Duke Filington songs. The two performed together for 26 years before going their separate ways in 1973. "Working together all those years put a real strain on our relationship as hostbar." Green's tionship as brothers," Gregory Hines said. "We get along much better as men now, and doing a number together is real special. It's so rare for us that it feels like noth-ing else. There's a sense of magic, and it's very emotional." The two men will be performing together before Gregory Hines leaves for Los Angeles after his last performance Sunday as the star of Broad-way's "Sophisticated Ladies" (see page 6), a role Maurice Hines is taking over Maurice will join Gre-

"I never expected to get it back this way," said Theodore H. Kel-ley, who finally retrieved his wallet in Indianapolis, Ind. It all started about three weeks ago when Kel-ley, a 26-year-old mechanic for the Chesty Food Division of the Snacktime Co., was working on a new potato-chip packing machine in the company's Terre Haute, Ind., plant. He reached into his pocket and found that his wallet was gone. "I thought I might have dropped it into a conveyor belt below where I was working." Kelley said. But a search turned up noth-

gory for the show's finale, "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing."

Stewart of Indianapolis bought is package of Country Oven Potato Chips. As she ripped open the package, there among the chip was the wallet. It held \$27 in cash credit cards and a driver's license with Kelley's name and address. She turned it over to police who called Kelley, who had all hut given up hope. "I thought that if ended up in a 25-cent bag chips," Kelley said, "some guy in bar was going to have himself real good time when he found it."

Leading the American debs the 27th International Debutan Ball in New York's Waldorf As ria Hotel was Ann Marie Sc. daughter of Lt. Gen. Willard Scott, Jr., the West Point super tendent. The foreign dehs include Rex Harrison's great-niece Hel Cormack, whose mother La Miranda Maxwell-Fyfe came o at the same ball in 1957, and Isali de Zulueta Hapsburg Lorraine, descendant of the Austrian emperors and daughter of Ambassador Eduardo Zulueta, Spain's envoy the Organization of Americana

Rather than being ensconced in a chair of rich Corinthian leather, actor Ricardo Montalban will roost atop flower petals Friday morning and preside, with dignity, o'course, over Mexico City's float ir the annual Tournament of Rose Parade in Pasadena, Calif. The "Fantage, Idand" television star. "Fantasy Island" television star who says be will be wearing the white suit he wears on the popular U.S. TV series, was asked to ride Mexico's entry by the country President José Lopez Portific.

Evangeline Gouletas-Carey, wiff of New York Gov. Hugh Cr - a appealed to the readers of the New York Post to report all suspecte cases of child abuse to state a thorities. In a byline article on 'editorial page, she said she cho this season of "caring" to make he appeal because "the protection of our children must be a collective community responsibility." Say and Carey have 13 children beg tween them — 12 of them his and eight grandchildren.

Minneapolis millionaire P Ross has sent a \$200 check to commander of the military dist in Washington to pay for replathe headstone and cross stole? from Robert F. Kennedy's grave.

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